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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1978 TO JUNE 30, 1979



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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Director, Division of Human Services	William J. Deemer
Director, Division of Health Services	John P. Solomon

* As of June 30, 1979.

Correctional Facilities

Appalachian Correctional Region

Regional Administrator Charles A. Livesay
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center,
Superintendent R. H. Mauney
Cherokee Correctional Center,
Supervisor Willie J. Bratton, Jr.
Duncan Correctional Center, Supervisor William C. Henderson
Givens Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—
John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Greenwood Correctional Center, Superintendent—
Glenn T. Davis
Hillcrest Correctional Center, Superintendent—
Frank H. Horton, Jr.
Intake Service Center, Superintendent .. Frank H. Horton, Jr.
Laurens Correctional Center, Superintendent—
Glenn T. Davis
Northside Correctional Center, Supervisor .. William C. Bryant
Oaklawn Correctional Center, Warden ... Ronald L. Hamby
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—
John R. Lark
Travelers Rest Correctional Center, Supervisor .. Fred J. Smith

Midlands Correctional Region

Regional Administrator Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—
Louis M. Mims, Jr.
Campbell Pre-Release Center, Superintendent .. Olin L. Turner
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—
R. Brien Ward
Employment Program Dorm, Chief Correctional Officer—
Ronald G. Dabney
Goodman Correctional Institution, Superintendent—
W. Robert Holley
Lexington Correctional Center, Supervisor .. Mitchell R. Helton
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center,
Superintendent George A. Roof
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden—
George N. Martin, III
North Sumter Correctional Center,** Supervisor—
Ezell Anderson, Jr.

Reception and Evaluation Center, Superintendent—

Kenneth D. McKellar

Walden Correctional Institution, Warden . . . Willie R. Portee

Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent . . Jerry D. Spigner

Women's Correctional Center, Warden . . . Louisa D. Brown

Women's Work Release Dormitory,

Superintendent Judy O. Anderson

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator L. J. Allen

Coastal Community Pre-Release Center, Superintendent—

Frank A. Smith

MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Superintendent—

Edsel T. Taylor

Palmer Pre-Release Center, Superintendent . . William T. Wade

Non-Regionalized Institutions and Centers

Central Correctional Institution, Warden Joe R. Martin

Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden . . . James L. Harvey

Maximum Security Center, Warden Laurie F. Bessinger

Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden—

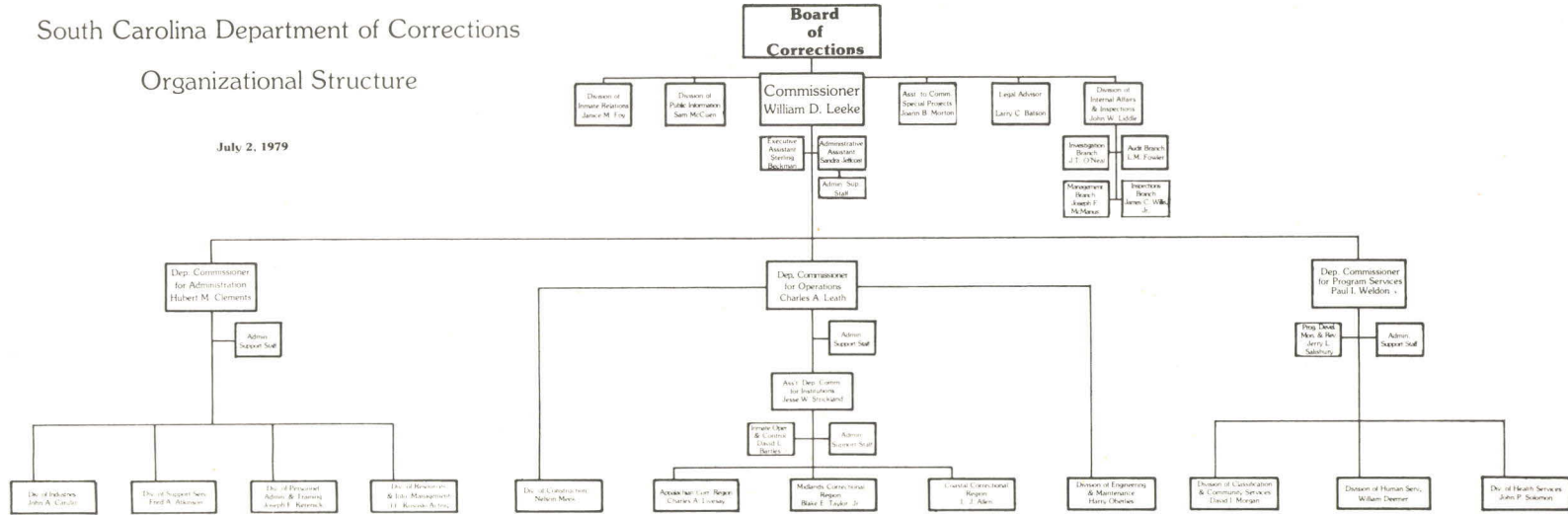
Jerald J. Thames

** The North Sumter Correctional Center is scheduled to close July 2, 1979.

FIGURE 1

South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure

July 2, 1979



ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1979, SCDC had custody over 7,772 incarcerated adult inmates, of whom 849 are serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.¹ This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 1,372 youthful offenders on parole and under SCDC supervision in the community as of June 30, 1979. Parole decisions pertaining to and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board except for those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are Special Projects, the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Public Information, Internal Affairs and Inspections, and Inmate Relations.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and nine divisions supervised by Directors. These are described as follows:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide ac-

¹ The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, Page 89.

tivities pertaining to resource and information management, industries, personnel administration and training, and support services. These four areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for developing operating policies and procedures and coordinating their implementation; managing all security and statewide logistical operations; and providing support for treatment/rehabilitative programs and services. This office also monitors activities involving the new construction, engineering and maintenance needs of SCDC facilities. Reporting to this office are the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions, the Division of Construction, and the Division of Engineering and Maintenance. Three regional administrators who are responsible for direct supervision of regionalized facilities report to the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions. As of June 30, 1979, only four facilities remained non-regionalized and were directly supervised by the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services² is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing an adequate program delivery system which will best meet the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, and Health Services.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 9.

² For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 90.

FACILITIES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

While the Department has a central administrative structure, as described in the previous section, its facilities, widespread throughout the State, are aligned into correctional regions for management and operational efficiency. The three correctional regions in operation are Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal. The geographical configuration of these regions is shown in Figure 2, page 16. Each of the correctional regions is administered by a regional administrator through a regional corrections coordinating office. The regional administrators are responsible to the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions. Since the regionalization process has not been completed, some facilities remain independent, operating under the direct supervision of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions. Table 1, pages 14 and 15, presents the facilities by region, as well as the non-regionalized facilities.

At the end of FY 1979, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 33 facilities, which are individually listed in Table 1, pages 14 and 15. Figure 2, page 16, shows their location. Of these, ten are pre-release or work release centers. Excluding the pre-release or work release centers, fourteen facilities house minimum security inmates, while the remaining nine house medium or maximum security inmates. Four SCDC facilities are primarily for younger offenders, three of which predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. Two SCDC facilities are for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these facilities at the end of FY 1979 was 4,604. Design capacity for individual facilities is shown in Table 1, pages 14 and 15. The regional distributions of the design capacity are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region—783; Midlands Correctional Region—1,601; Coastal Correctional Region—352; and non-regionalized facilities—1,868. The total average incarcerated inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1979 was 7,623. Of these, 713 were housed in designated facilities, 100 were in the Extended Work Release Program in the community, and 49 were placed in non-SCDC locations.³ Therefore, 6,761 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities which were thus operating at 46.8% above design capacity.

³ These include the State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy.

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities ⁴ since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1979, 717 state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 40 counties. The average number of SCDC inmates held in designated county facilities during FY 1979 was 713 or about 10.0% of the total average inmate population under SCDC custody.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities because of overcrowded conditions, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 31-bed unit of the State Park Health Center, administered and operated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), was renovated and designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas DHEC provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. Other locations, where a small number of inmates are housed for special assignments, are the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy.

⁴ See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1979	Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	143	206	144.0
Cherokee Correctional Center	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	56	62	110.7
Duncan Correctional Center	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	40	52	130.0
Givens Youth Correction Center	3	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	76	105	138.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	9	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes some inmates undergoing intake processing	48	92	191.7
Hillcrest Correctional Center	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	111	185.0
Intake Service Center (Greenville)	2	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	90	73	81.1
Laurens Correctional Center	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes some inmates undergoing intake processing	40	50	125.0
Northside Correctional Center	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	30	46	153.3
Oaklawn Correctional Center	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	60	107	178.3
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	90	76	84.4
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	50	86	172.0
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Aiken Youth Correction Center	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21—primarily Youthful Offenders	238	202	84.9
Campbell Pre-Release Center	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	100	132	132.0
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	70	69	98.6
Employment Program Dorm	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—participants in the Economic Development Pilot Program	50	64	128.0
Goodman Correctional Institution	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily geriatric and handicapped inmates	84	93	110.7

	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population FY 1979	Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity
Lexington Correctional Center	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmate staff working in the Columbia area	40	78	195.0
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	45	56	124.4
Manning Correctional Institution	13	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	300	425	141.7
North Sumter Correctional Center ¹	18	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—holding status before institutional assignment	50	97	194.0
Reception and Evaluation Center ²	14	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	180	245	136.1
Walden Correctional Institution	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily trustee grade inmates	98	122	124.5
Watkins Pre-Release Center	12	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	129	164	127.1
Women's Correctional Center	12	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up	168	254	151.2
Women's Work Release Dormitory	12	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release and employment programs	49	52	106.1
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	22	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	86	138.7
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	20	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	380	158.3
Palmer Pre-Release Center	19	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	90	180.0
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS/ CENTER ³						
Central Correctional Institution	14	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	1,100	1,660	150.9
Kirkland Correctional Institution	12	Maximum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	448	1,016	226.8
Maximum Security Center	14	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	80	101	126.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution	17	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	240	408	170.0

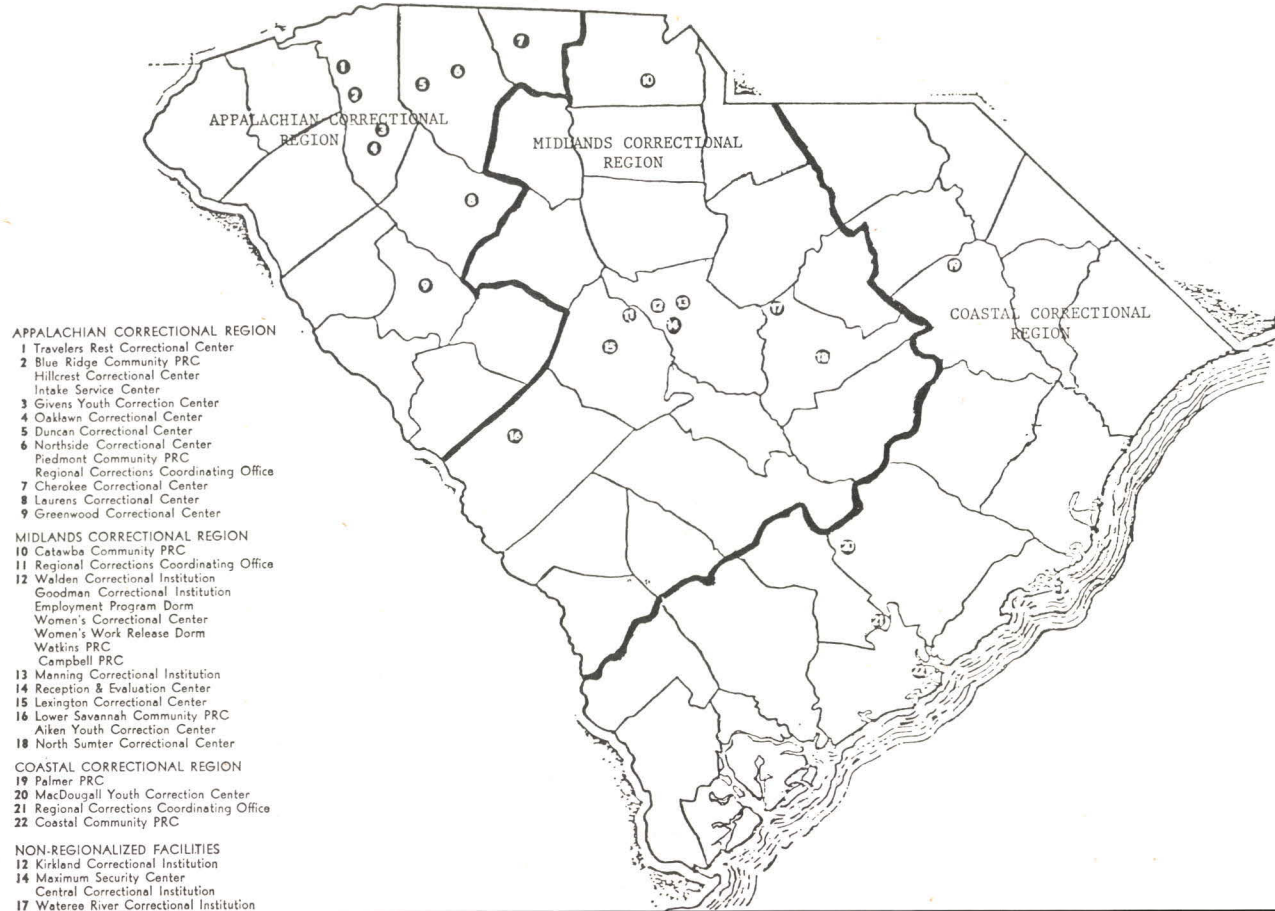
¹ The North Sumter Correctional Center is scheduled to close July 2, 1979.

² Although the R & E Center is assigned to the Midlands Correctional Region, it serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1979 average population shown for the R & E Center include both the R & E Center proper (capacity 100) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

³ The non-regionalized institutions/centers of the Department are directly under the Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations. The remainder of these facilities will be incorporated into correctional regions as regionalization of SCDC continues.

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDJ INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state administered institutions; from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services and community-based correctional programs. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.⁵

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision; and by 1930, county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of state administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and criticism of the system was widespread.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning state and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State and experienced changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the state correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the state and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming,

⁵ For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

inefficiency of resource utilization and inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP).⁶ The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring their humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, and a regional corrections coordinating office, headed by a regional administrator, would be established in each region. The regional corrections coordinating office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area, including the development, coordination and support of correctional programs in their respective regions, and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. Since May 1, 1973, 27 counties have closed their prisons or con-

⁶ Effective mid-1979, this Office was renamed the Division of Public Safety Programs.

verted them to other use. As of June 30, 1978, only 12 counties operated prisons as a separate facility. Other counties operated combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and closing of local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house study of the geographic distribution of offenders and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Corrections Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten-Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977 by the contract consultant, Stephen Carter and Associates. After studying the distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements, the consultant recommended that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This recommendation was implemented; and by the end of FY 1978, three correctional regions—Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal—were established and became fully operational through regional corrections coordinating offices. As of June 30, 1978, 27 of the Department's facilities were assigned under the administration of regional administrators through the regional corrections coordinating offices in each of the correctional regions, and only six SCDC facilities remain unassigned to regions.

Population and Financial Crisis in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the state corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under state jurisdiction

on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also a more than 30% increase in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618), the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure. Such increases in the number of inmates under state jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. The state offender commitment rate was also ranked third highest in the nation in 1975. Another survey showed that South Carolina experienced the nation's second highest percentage increase in state inmate population between January 1, 1975, and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, SCDC population jumped by 38% as compared with an 11% increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in state and federal prisons.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 have resulted in continued and intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities as well as constant strain on the Department's financial resources. Therefore, while efforts toward system consolidation and regionalization have continued, the Department has been forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of youthful offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population continued to increase in FY 1977 but at a slower pace, and in FY 1978 stabilization in the population level

was witnessed. On June 30, 1977, incarcerated inmates under SCDC custody reached 7,632, which is 10.4% more than on the same date a year before. On June 30, 1978, the number corresponding was 7,597, a 2.3% less than a year before. Average daily inmate population in FY 1977 was 14.4% higher than in FY 1976, and the average in FY 1978 was 3.9% higher than in FY 1977.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN FY 1979

Despite a continued stabilization of its inmate population, SCDC experienced a momentous year in FY 1979, during which various new programs and management changes were implemented. The daily average of incarcerated inmates under SCDC custody during FY 1979 was 2.3% over that in FY 1978. Except for a 48-bed addition to the Greenville Intake Service Center, the moderate population increase was not accompanied by any increase in bedspace because the schedule for implementation of the Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan would only add new bedspace in FY 1980. However, in the meantime, the pressure on bedspace requirements evinced signs of relief because of the results of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program. To further increase its efficiency, SCDC finalized and implemented a reorganization plan. To ensure its accountability, internal audit and management review procedures were initiated. To meet special court specified requirements, considerable physical and program improvements were implemented at Central Correctional Institution (CCI). Other notable developments during the fiscal year included increased productivity in prison industries, a comprehensive staff training and development effort, improvements in the automated data base in SCDC and other components of the South Carolina Criminal Justice system, and the emergence of an inmate program (Sesame Street Child Care Center Program at Kirkland Correctional Institution) to national recognition. These developments are elaborated in the following.

Population Statistics

During Fiscal Year 1979, a daily average of 7,623 incarcerated inmates were under SCDC custody, 6,910 of whom were in SCDC facilities and 713 in designated facilities. The 7,623 total represents a moderate increase of 2.3% over that of FY 1978. The daily average in designated facilities was a 3.4% decrease from the corresponding figure of 738 in FY 1978. On the other hand, SCDC facilities

were housing an average of 201 more inmates daily in FY 1979 than in FY 1978.

Although SCDC's average daily total inmate population level was slightly increased, the movement of inmates through SCDC in FY 1979 was slightly less than in FY 1978. In FY 1979, the R & E Center and Intake Service Center processed 4,808 sentenced inmates. This represents an 8.3% decrease from the FY 1978 level of 5,205. During FY 1978, 5,496 inmates were either paroled, released per court order, or released upon expiration of sentence. The corresponding figure for FY 1979 was 4,600, a 16.3% decrease from the previous twelve-month period.

Although the trend of inmate population stabilization continued in FY 1979, the level of overcrowding above design capacity remained acute since there was little relief in bedspace availability during the year. Consequently, as illustrated in Table 1, pages 14 and 15, average daily population by facility remained well above design capacity. SCDC's total design capacity among all of its facilities was 4,604 whereas average daily population housed therein was 6,761, representing an occupancy rate of 46.8% above capacity. Only four facilities out of SCDC's 33 facilities registered a daily population below their design capacity. Other detailed statistics regarding inmate population level and characteristics are contained in the Statistical Section, pages 39 to 86.

Implementation of the Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan

SCDC's construction activities proceeded during FY 1979. However, other than a 48-bed addition to the Greenville Intake Service Center, no new bedspace was available to relieve overcrowded conditions since according to specifications of the Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan, new facilities will not be completed until FY 1980. Phase I capital improvements projects which the Budget and Control Board authorized in February, 1977, included a new 576-bed medium security facility in Greenville; a new 528-bed minimum security facility in Spartanburg; a 96-bed housing unit to be added to Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI); a new abattoir, and repairs/renovations to WRCI, MacDougall Youth Corrections Center (MYCC), State Park Health Center (SPHC), and Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI) Infirmary. For the medium and minimum facilities in the Greenville and Spartanburg area, pre-construction activities such as site selection, land acquisition, surveys, and architectural design, had been com-

pleted in FY 1978. During FY 1979, grading and general contracts for Oaklawn, the medium security facility, were awarded to Epting-Ballenger Corporation, and Robert H. Pinnex Associates, respectively. Batson-Cook was awarded the general contract for the minimum security facility at Dutchman. At the end of FY 1979, construction was 11% completed for Oaklawn and 16% completed for Dutchman. The target date of occupancy of both facilities is August 31, 1980. Of the remaining Phase I projects to be accomplished with inmate labor, repairs/renovations to MYCC was completed, repairs/renovations to KCI Infirmary and SPHC, and the construction of the abattoir are expected to be finished in August, 1979.

In August, 1978, the Budget and Control Board authorized the expenditure of \$16,033,936 for Phase II projects which include a new 528-bed minimum security facility in the Appalachian Region, a 96-bed replacement for Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, a 144-bed addition to Northside Correctional Center, a 20-bed infirmary for the new Oaklawn facility, another 96-bed minimum security addition to WRCI, a 96-bed work release center in the Coastal Region and renovations to some existing facilities. During Fiscal Year 1979, construction began on the 96-bed minimum addition to WRCI utilizing inmate labor, and pre-construction activities were undertaken for the new facilities.

During Fiscal Year 1979, Phase III construction requirements were submitted to and pending approval by the General Assembly. For Phase III, planned inmate housing facilities included for a new 528-bed medium security facility in the Coastal Region, a 96-bed minimum security addition to the Women's Correctional Center, and a 144-bed pre-release center in the Midlands Region. Operations support facilities being requested for funding included a food service and an industries warehouse for the SCDC Headquarters complex, and a regional office and a regional warehouse in the Appalachian Region. Whereas Phase III construction/projects were estimated at \$21,929,644, \$30,774,282 were requested to provide for \$8,844,638 in additional expenditures required for Phase I and II construction.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

Whereas the stabilization of the inmate population was partially explained to be a levelling commitment trend, SCDC's Earned Work Credit Program, effective July 3, 1978 was also a key factor in decreasing the number of incarcerated inmates in SCDC, thereby reducing the pressure on bedspace requirements.

The Earned Work Credit Program was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 S. C. Code of Laws, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of the term of sentence of inmates assigned productive duty. As a result of planning in FY 1978, the Earned Work Credit Branch was established at the beginning of FY 1979 to administer the program, and inmates were assigned to Earned Work Credit jobs effective July 3, 1978. Policies and procedures earlier developed provide for each inmate job assignment in one of four classification levels. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as the classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work a day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours work each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

Since the Earned Work Credit Program involves new incentives for inmate work and affects the computation of time to serve for individual inmates, the program administrative staff provided institutional personnel and the inmate population with extensive orientations on the policies, procedures and operations of the program. Procedures for earned work credit data entry and inmate record changes were implemented as the program administrative staff commenced tracking and updating inmate job classifications, allocations, and changes. The program became fully operational in January, 1979 when data entry and computation regarding earned work credits were adequately and accurately captured on the auto-

mated Correctional Information System, and the distribution of job slots and inmate assignments reached an optimal configuration.

During the period January 1 through June 30, 1979, an average of 4,926 inmates (or 64% of the SCDC average daily population) were engaged productively on jobs and earning credits toward their time to serve. An additional 646 inmates on the average worked on jobs, but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 197,216 motivational work credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 40 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an early release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment, and the total and average numbers of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 19 in the Statistical Section, pages 79 through 83. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work on June 30, 1979 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part-time	Number of Inmates
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	1,209 ⁷	1	1,210
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	1,319	51	1,370
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	959	36	995
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	1,253	177	1,430
Unassigned ⁸	2,745	—	2,745
TOTAL	7,485	265	7,750

⁷ Out of this, 59 jobs are assigned to the Litter Control Program at Horry, Richland and York Counties.

⁸ Unassigned inmates are primarily those housed in the R & E Center, Greenville Intake Service Center, the Maximum Security Center, and facilities for Youthful Offenders. These individuals were either undergoing the intake process, or confined under maximum security, or participating in the education/rehabilitation program on a full-time basis.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiralling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. Although the program has been authorized for only a year and was fully operational for about six months during FY 1979, the effects of earned work credits had already impacted on SCDC population level and operational costs through the reduction in time served of released inmates. During the six-month period between January 1, 1979 and June 30, 1979, 2,302 inmates were released from SCDC. Out of that number 1,200 inmates (52%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.⁹ Collectively, these 1,200 released inmates had their time reduced by 49,172 inmate days (or an average of 41 days per inmate affected). Thus, due to Earned Work Credit provisions, the average decrease in bedspace needs was 272. The population count on June 30, 1979 would have been 434 higher without the provisions of the Litter Control Act authorizing earned work credits. Using the FY 1979 average daily cost per inmate of \$13.14 of state funds (or \$15.03 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 1,200 released inmates generated a saving (or reduced the need) of \$646,120 in state funds (or \$739,055 in total funds).

Whereas these statistics were encouraging evidence of the population stabilization and cost saving effects of the Earned Work Credit Program, its potential and full impacts have yet to be seen. As the program continues and the time period in which inmates have accrued work credits lengthens, the program's results and impacts are expected to accumulate at an accelerating rate.

Extended Work Release Program

While the Earned Work Credit Program decreased the number of incarcerated inmates in SCDC through reducing the amount of time to serve, the Extended Work Release Program, authorized by the Legislature on June 13, 1977, lessened bedspace requirements by placing eligible inmates in the community under intensive supervision by both family sponsors and program staff.

The Extended Work Release Program allows the exceptional work release inmates, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense for non-violent crime, to live with a community sponsor and

⁹ Of the remaining 1,102 inmates released, 317 had earned work credits totalling 6,166 but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

be gainfully employed, thereby removing them from correctional facilities and reducing the number of inmates confined. Extended Work Release participants must be within six months of their good time release or parole eligibility, have satisfactorily participated in the regular work release program for three months, and maintained a clear disciplinary record since assignment to the work release program. The Extended Work Release participants remain on the job secured for them by SCDC prior to placement on the program. While on Extended Work Release, all participants continue to be responsible to the assigned work release center and are maintained in its count as authorized absentees. They are directly supervised by a work release area supervisor assigned to that center. While participants need not turn over their payroll checks to SCDC as regular work release participants, they are required to pay SCDC \$21 a week for supervision costs.

During FY 1979, 364 inmates were placed on the Extended Work Release Program, and 251 completed the program, being released or paroled from SCDC. The number of inmates in the program averaged 100 daily during the fiscal year and on June 29, 1979, 162 inmates were in the program, residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities. These figures represented quite a significant reduction in bedspace demand and operating costs. Furthermore, during FY 1979, the program participants paid SCDC \$113,964 for supervision fees. In addition, \$26,816 in state taxes, \$93,274 in federal taxes, and \$50,273 in social security taxes were contributed by the inmates.

SCDC Reorganization in FY 1979

As SCDC's regionalization efforts continued, its organizational structure was being examined so as to increase efficiency. In December, 1977, an Agency Reorganization Task Force Committee was appointed comprising the three Deputy Commissioners, consultants, and other key personnel. The committee was to recommend strategies for reorganization aimed at increasing management and operational efficiency. The committee's efforts gathered momentum in FY 1979, and their final recommendations were approved by the Board of Corrections on May 14, 1979.

In the first phase of reorganization, the number of agency directors was reduced from 25 to 18 in an effort to better coordinate operations and service delivery. Following consolidation at the top management level, realignment of duties was implemented at the

middle management level. By the end of Fiscal Year 1979, major changes as recommended and adopted were complete; and SCDC's organization structure assumed the configuration as presented in Figure 1, page 9.

Internal Audit and Management Review

In order to ensure the highest level of agency accountability, the Commissioner established an Office of Internal Affairs in November, 1978. The Director of Internal Affairs was given the responsibilities to: supervise thorough investigations brought about as a result of audit or initiated by allegations of serious misconduct or criminal activities by staff or inmates; coordinate and conduct fiscal audits of all regular and special fund accounts; develop and maintain a selective and random schedule of audits and reviews that ensure complete coverage of total agency activities; and evaluate all management practices, program effectiveness, and fiscal recording and reporting procedures and results. To execute these duties, investigation, auditing and management analysis personnel were placed under the Director's supervision.

Among the first tasks of the Internal Affairs Office were the revising and updating of the SCDC Policies and Procedures Manual. The project involved reviewing the adequacy of SCDC policies and procedures in the context of accreditation standards, coordinating their revisions and presenting the final product in a new format. This effort lasted throughout the latter half of FY 1979 and was expected to continue on an ongoing basis.

Besides the Policies and Procedures Manual, audits were made of various accounts such as work release center accounts, petty cash, and recreation funds. Since the division's inception in November, 1978, 38 investigations were completed during FY 1979. Also, during the seven-month period, management reviews of purchasing, inspection services, and designated facilities were conducted.

As a result of reorganization, the Office of Internal Affairs was expanded in May, 1979, and renamed the Division of Internal Affairs and Inspections. In addition to providing the Commissioner with information pertaining to agency accountability, the division is also responsible for inspection of every penal facility in South Carolina, coordinating Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements, and managing energy allocation and conservation in SCDC.

Implementation of the Consent Order at Central Correctional Institution (CCI)

On July 26, 1978, SCDC signed an agreement to settle the class action suit, *Mattison v. South Carolina Board of Corrections* which was filed in 1976 challenging overcrowded conditions at CCI.¹⁰ With funds available from special State appropriations and capital improvement bonds, significant positive changes occurred at CCI during the fiscal year to meet the various court imposed requirements. Among them were the following:

1) The population at the CCI and Maximum Security Center (MSC) complex was reduced. The settlement limited the combined CCI and MSC population to a maximum of 1,713. During Fiscal Year 1978 the average population at CCI and MSC was 1,805; the corresponding figure for FY 1979 was 1,761. This represents a reduction of a daily average of 44 or 2.4%. On July 26, 1978, the date the agreement was signed, there were 1,850 inmates assigned to CCI and MSC. As of June 30, 1979, the population count for the complex was 1,718.

2) Extensive renovations were made. During FY 1979, structural modifications were made to Cell Block 1 where steel cells were removed, a new concrete floor was poured and fencing was placed on all tiers. Future plans for the building include painting the entire premise, installation of additional lights, application of a non-skid solution to the floor as well as the addition of recreational facilities.

3) Security was improved through increased staffing. CCI correctional officer strength was increased to 272. Fifty-five additional officers were placed at ward areas to provide better supervision. Also, classification specialists were added to the staff to implement a classification system.

4) An inmate complaint mechanism was established. A four-member committee, consisting of two inmates and two staff members, was established to hear any allegations of non-compliance with the agreement. Despite the presence of the committee, no complaint was filed during Fiscal Year 1979.

¹⁰ Details on this class action suit are described in SCDC's FY 1978 Annual Report, pages 20-21.

Prison Industries

Under a new organizational structure implemented in FY 1978, Prison Industries was able to make considerable improvements in efficiency and productivity during Fiscal Year 1979. Significant improvements were made in inventory control, pricing policies, and in quality control. Partly because of improved productivity and partly because of the production of a five-year license tag for the Department of Highway and Public Transportation, the division had gross sales of \$3,780,362.12 for Fiscal Year 1979. When compared to the \$2,906,512.24 for Fiscal Year 1978, this represents a 30% increase in sales.

In addition to increased productivity and improvements in pricing procedures, the Division of Industries also implemented a new project with a LEAA grant of \$113,461.00. The project, entitled Free Venture, was to incorporate into prison industry operations features such as a full work week, productivity standards, wages based on output, hire and fire authority at supervisor level, and profit making. Post release job placement for inmates is also a main concern of the grant. The furniture factory at the Kirkland Correctional Institution was chosen as the site of experimentation.

To better coordinate SCDC's effort in providing training and work experience to inmates during their incarceration, an expansion of the Division of Industries was recommended by the Reorganization Committee. At the end of FY 1979, SCDC's agricultural programs, vehicle maintenance, and communications were placed under the Division of Industries. Moreover, to diversify work programs for inmates and in conjunction with the Ten-Year Capital Improvements Plan, the division developed plans to locate two production facilities at the Oaklawn and Dutchman facilities which are scheduled to open August 31, 1980. The former was to house a large millwork and cabinet factory whereas a janitorial supply manufacturing plant was to be located at the latter facility.

Staff Development and Training Programs

Recognizing the importance of staff training and development in promoting agency efficiency and effectiveness, SCDC broadened and intensified its efforts in this area. During FY 1979, an agency-wide training council was established consisting of employees from different areas and levels. The council was to act as an advisory body to the Training Branch and meet quarterly to assess agency training needs and identify new training requirements. Policies

and procedures regarding staff training were developed during the year as an initial move to meet accreditation standards established by the National Council of Correctional Accreditation. Specialized courses, such as Adjustment Hearing Procedures and Emergency Medical Training were being introduced into the curriculum for selected employees. In addition, a 10-hour jail management course was formally incorporated into SCDC's training programs although it is directed at employees in city and county jails.

Presently, besides basic and supervisory training for security staff, orientation for new employees, and inservice training for all employees (updating internal developments and national criminal justice trends), other more specialized training offered by the Training Branch include a six-course management program for SCDC managers, guidelines on adjustment hearing procedures for employees serving on adjustment action committees, and emergency medical training for health service and certain institutional staff. Other specialized workshops and seminars are also being introduced as the needs arise.

SCDC Assuming Active Role in Improving South Carolina Criminal Justice System Data Base

During the Fiscal Year, SCDC personnel assumed an active role in an inter-agency effort to improve the criminal justice system data base. A task force consisting of representatives from SCDC, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Court Administration, and other components of the criminal justice system developed the format for a Uniform Commitment Order. The results, completed at the end of FY 1979, were scheduled for presentation to the Chief Justice and circuit judges in July, 1979. An automated warrant tracking and court sentencing reporting system was also a major concern of the Task Force, being actively pursued during the year. It is anticipated that such efforts and their results will facilitate planning by all components of the criminal justice system, enable the system to better respond to its clients' needs and improve system accountability to taxpayers.

Besides the aforementioned achievements, SCDC personnel also provided technical assistance and support to the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board (PP&PB). Certain existing automated SCDC inmate reports were modified during the year to accommodate the administrative and information needs of the PP&PB staff. A Cathode Ray Tube terminal was installed at

the Board's central administrative office in February, 1979, to facilitate entry and retrieval of information pertaining to inmates considered for or on parole. By the end of FY 1979, these measures had already proven to have relieved the clerical burden on the Board's staff and improved efficiency in parole processing and parole case management.

Inmate Program Won National Recognition

During FY 1979 a special project operated by SCDC inmates at KCI won national recognition. The "Sesame Street Child Care Center," initiated in November, 1978, by KCI Jaycees, was awarded "the most outstanding project of the year" at the National Jaycee Convention. This project provides entertainment from Sesame Street figures and other day care services such as reading assistance to children who are visiting their parents at KCI on Saturdays and Sundays. Main objectives of the project are to provide an alternative environment to the noisy and crowded visiting area, to promote family unity, and to provide meaningful activities for children.

This inmate self-help program was self-supported with no expenses from SCDC funds. It was initiated with \$1,500 from contributions and confiscated contraband money. The inmates constructed the child care center in mid-November, 1978, and assistance was provided by the regional representatives of the Children's Television Workshop. Inmate volunteers were trained in first aid and received a 10-hour child development course before participating in the program. In order to qualify as a "tutor", an inmate must have a clear conduct record for at least six months prior to participation and must have a high school diploma or a graduate equivalency diploma (GED). Backgrounds of extremely violent or infamous crimes, a history of unstable or psychotic behavior, sexual offenses, child abuse or homosexual behavior exclude an inmate from participating as a "tutor". Operating expenses of the program continued to be supported by Jaycee contributions and the Inmate Welfare Fund, a collection of confiscated contraband money. During the seven months of its existence, the program served an average of 40 children each weekend day; and at one time, as many as 93 children were being served by the Sesame Street Child Care Center.

**FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY OR
APPROVED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1979**

1. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)
 - a. Action Grants through the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor.
 - (1) Extended Work Release Program: \$186,356 for July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979; \$48,763 for July 1, 1979 to September 30, 1979.
 - (2) Improvement of Security Officer Training: \$87,043 for January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.
 - (3) Management Information System: Two grants to provide for personnel and other resources needed to overcome deficiencies: \$91,372 for January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979; \$38,793 for January 1, 1979 to October 31, 1979.
 - (4) Establishment of the Coastal Regional Corrections Coordinating Office: \$45,306 for May 1, 1978 to April 30, 1979; \$20,106 for May 1, 1979 to September 30, 1979; \$28,097 for May 1, 1979 to April 30, 1980.
 - (5) Prison/Jail Standards:
 - (a) Updating South Carolina's prison and jail inspection checklists manual for enforcing minimum standards: \$8,343 for April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979;
 - (b) Training for local penal facility administrators and municipal and county officials in the implementation of newly developed jail and prison standards: \$19,362 for April 1, 1979 to November 30, 1979; \$35,464 for January 1, 1979 to January 31, 1980.
 - (c) Development of standards for inspection of South Carolina's juvenile detention facilities: \$99,492 for June 1, 1978 to July 31, 1979.
 - (6) Inservice training for SCDC personnel: \$17,082 for April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979; \$11,233 for April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980.
 - (7) Expansion and improvement of the 30-day pre-release programs at Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center and Watkins Pre-Release Center: \$73,850 for May 1,

1978 to April 30, 1979; \$21,875 for May 1, 1979 to September 30, 1979; \$30,635 for May 1, 1979 to April 30, 1980.

- (8) Provision of extra-agency community based program services to SCDC inmates: \$7,042 for June 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979; \$21,126 for June 1, 1979 to May 31, 1980.
 - (9) Psychological evaluations of work release candidates: \$34,507 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
 - (10) Increased supervision of youthful offenders: \$42,262 for February 1, 1978 to January 31, 1979; \$34,507 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
- b. Discretionary Grants
- (1) Free Venture Project, designed to develop a self-supporting prison industry and provide ex-offenders experience for employment in private industry: \$108,981 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
 - (2) A participant-designed program for training and developing correctional managers at SCDC: \$112,288 for June 21, 1978 to October 20, 1979 (funds available through the National Institute of Corrections).

2. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The following grants were funded through the South Carolina CETA Consortium, Office of the Governor, under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA):

- a. Employment Services for selected SCDC inmates, to include assessment, referral, casework support and follow-up activities for offenders entering the SCDC and the development of a comprehensive inmate tracking system: \$179,757 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
- b. Continuation and expansion of testing and evaluation services at SCDC's Reception and Evaluation Center: \$171,515 for October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978; \$175,720 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
- c. Multi-Skills Training Project providing instruction in brick masonry, carpentry, and plumbing at Kirkland Correctional Institution: \$47,487 for March 24, 1978 to September 30, 1978; \$75,730 for October 2, 1978 to September 28, 1979.
- d. Individualized Training in self-concept improvement, reading, mathematics and other complementary skills to inmates at Central Correctional Institution: \$172,000 for May 1, 1978

to September 30, 1978; \$135,118 for October 2, 1978 to September 28, 1979.

- e. Assessment, counseling, instruction, referral, and follow-up services for incarcerated youths at five SCDC institutions: \$236,599 for May 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978; \$230,120 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
- f. Operation Get Smart, a crime prevention project via inmate groups touring and lecturing at high schools: \$30,510 for October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978.
- g. Addition of fifty-five security personnel for ward supervision at Central Correctional Institution and research of effects therefrom: \$505,013 for October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978.
- h. Placement of unemployed, under-employed and economically disadvantaged individuals on public service jobs: \$96,301 for October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1979 (Title II); \$1,155,682 for October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1979 (Title VI); \$91,743 for April 1, 1979 to September 30, 1979 (Title II).
- i. Repairs/renovations at SCDC facilities: \$77,667 for March 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978.

3. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

- a. Through the State Department of Social Services, under Title XX of the Social Security Act, funding for the following social service programs for SCDC inmates was provided:
 - (1) a residential mental health unit;
 - (2) a mental retardation unit;
 - (3) a physically handicapped unit;
 - (4) community half-way house services; and
 - (5) group counselling services\$177,253 for July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979.
- b. Through the Division of Health and Social Development, Office of the Governor, funding was received to provide screening for inmates with mental retardation or other mental handicaps: \$24,871 for December 1, 1978 to November 30, 1979.
- c. Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:
 - (1) Adult Basic Education: \$128,178 (state funds) for July 2, 1978 to June 29, 1979;

- (2) Title I education funds for disadvantaged youth to upgrade educational programs in SCDC: \$378,345 for July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979;
- (3) Eight specialized vocational training programs (auto mechanics, electricity, carpentry, masonry, and welding) at Central Correctional Institution, Kirkland Correctional Institution, MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Givens Youth Correction Center, Northside Correctional Center, and the Women's Correctional Center: \$97,138 for July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979.
- (4) Title IV funds for instructional materials and equipment: \$3,006 for November 21, 1978 to June 30, 1979.
- (5) Purchase of educational supplies and equipment: \$3,790 for July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979.
- d. Through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency funding was received to upgrade wastewater facilities at Oaklawn, Travelers Rest, and Wateree Correctional Institutions, and MacDougall Youth Correction Center: \$543,750 for April 16, 1979 to August 15, 1979.
- e. Through the S. C. Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, funding was received to provide alcohol counseling treatment services for the Midlands and Appalachian Regions: \$11,207 for January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978; \$5,959 for January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979.
- f. Through the S. C. State Library Board, funding was received to provide reading materials to inmates of SCDC: \$12,988 for October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.
- g. Through the Executive Office of Policy and Programs, funding was received to provide internship opportunities for students: \$4,617 for June 4, 1979 to August 10, 1979.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1979¹¹

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections

Quarterly Statistical Report, Division of Planning, Budgeting and Analysis

Newsletters

Intercom, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations

About Face, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

Special Reports

Inmate Construction Program

CCI Ward Supervision Research Project Final Report

Operation Get Smart: A View of Crime and Imprisonment

Ten-Year Capital Improvements Program (For Fiscal Years 1979-80 through 1988-89)

A Five-Year Program Plan for the South Carolina Department of Corrections (For Fiscal Years 1979-80 through 1983-84)

South Carolina Department of Corrections' Adjustment Guide

¹¹ For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

TABLE 1
 THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
 1950-1959
 (ALL INMATES)

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1952	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1954	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1955	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1956	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1957	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1958	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1959	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1960	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1962	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1963	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1964	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1965	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1966	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1967	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1968	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1969	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1970	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1971	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1972	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1973	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1974	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1975	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1976	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1977	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1978	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1979	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1981	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1982	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1983	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1984	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1985	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1986	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1987	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1988	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1989	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1990	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1991	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1992	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1993	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1994	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1995	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1996	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1997	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1998	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1999	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

STATISTICAL SECTION

This report is a summary of the statistical data collected by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for the year 1999. The data are presented in a tabular form, and are subject to revision as more complete information becomes available. The data are presented in a tabular form, and are subject to revision as more complete information becomes available.

TABLE 2
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1979
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities ¹	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	2,073
1961	2,132	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	2,287	-109	-4.6
1967	2,333	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,931	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,105	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,064	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,618	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,838	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979*	6,981	711	7,691	128	1.7

¹ Since April 1, 1975, suitable county facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

* Figure calculated from January - June population figures.

FIGURE 3
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(CALENDAR YEARS 1960-79)

(CALENDAR YEARS)

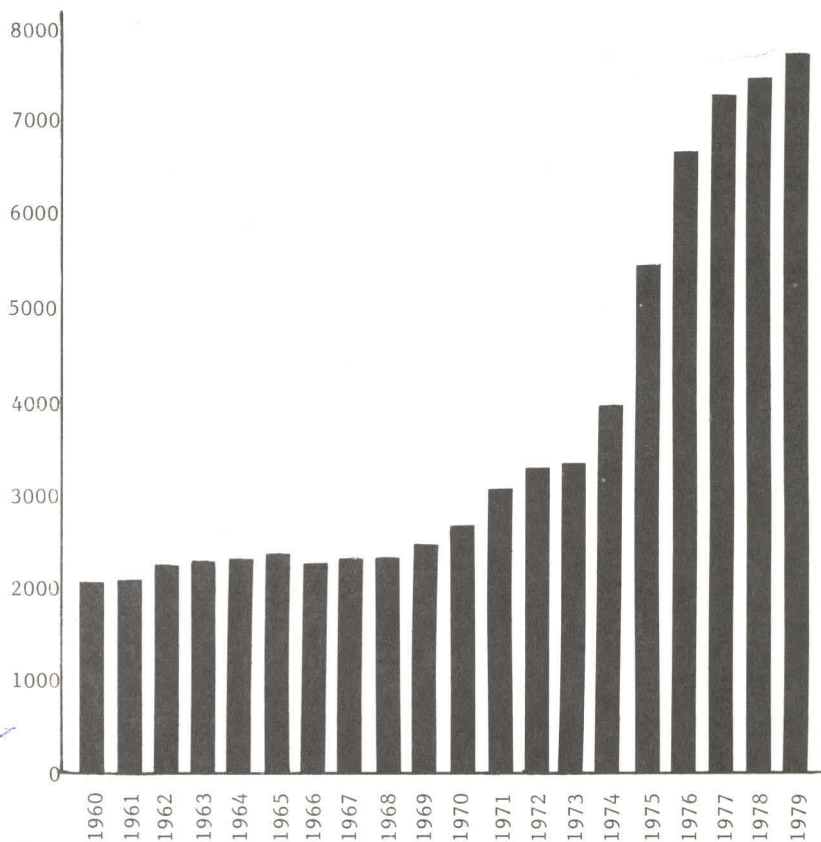


TABLE 3
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1979
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	In Designated Facilities ¹	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	...	2,287
1968	2,378	...	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	...	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	...	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	...	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	...	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	...	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,542	...	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,582	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,696	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,419	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,709	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,910	713	7,623	176	2.4

¹ Since April 1, 1975, suitable county facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

FIGURE 4
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(FISCAL YEARS 1967-79)

Average Number
of Inmates

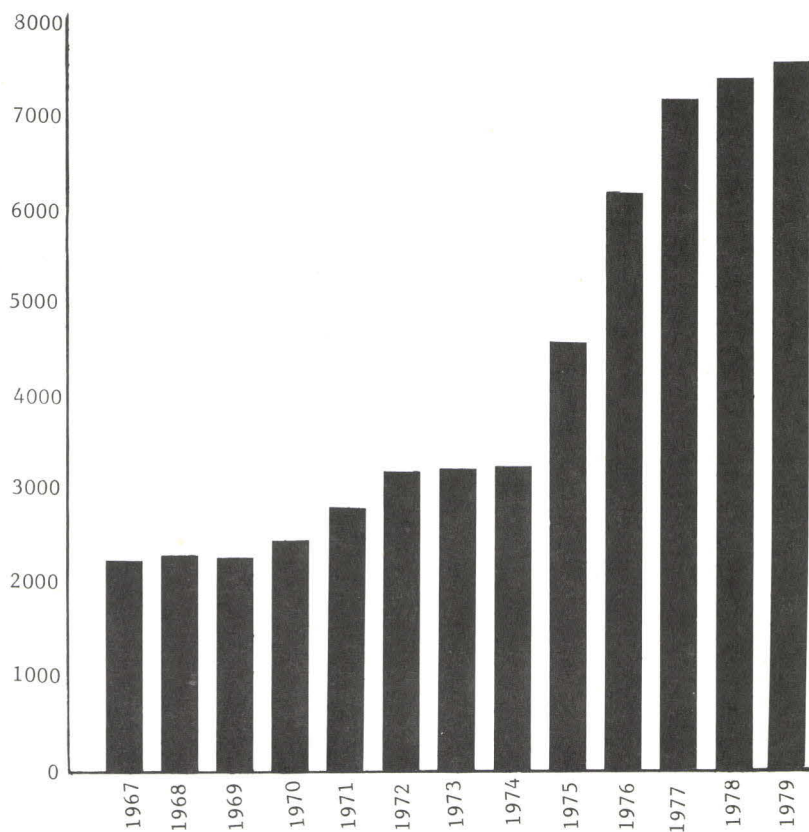


TABLE 4
PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1973-1979 ¹

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on All Funds ² Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	\$2,419	\$ 6.63	\$3,145	\$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03

¹ Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities. Final figures on funds spent were audited for fiscal years 1973-1975, but unaudited for fiscal years 1976-1979.

² That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 5
ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC
(FY 1973-1979)

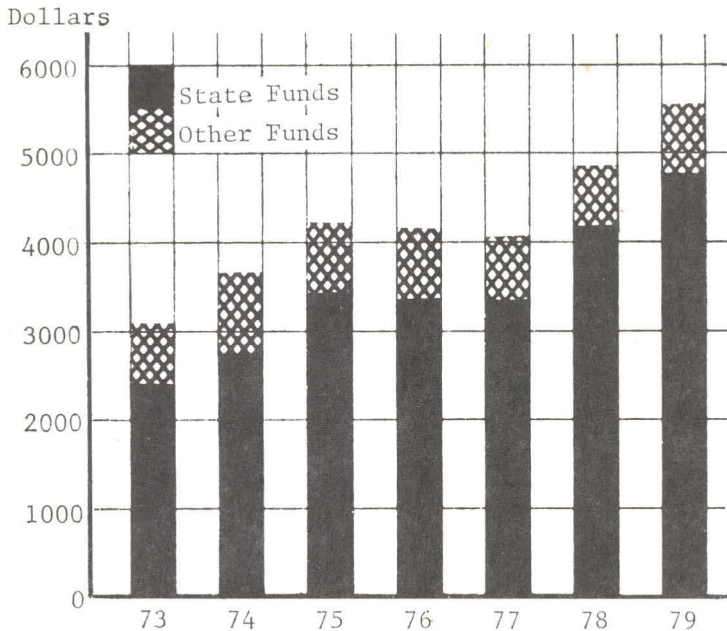


TABLE 5
EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FY 1979

Office	Total Expenditures*
1. Office of the Commissioner	\$ 758,237.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Industries, Personnel Administration and Training, and Resource and Information Management, but excludes Support Services**)	2,771,061.00
3. Institutional Operations (Includes Divisions of Construction and Engineering and Maintenance, Appalachian, Midlands and Coastal Correctional Regions, and Support Services**)	24,890,646.00
4. Program Services (Includes Divisions of Classification, Human Services and Health Services)	6,453,566.00
Employer contributions and fringe benefits	3,658,869.00
GRAND TOTAL SCDC	\$38,532,379.00

Source: Division of Finance and Budget

* Includes State appropriations, federal funds, and other revenues.

** During FY 1979, Support Services was under Institutional Operations, but in June 1979, it was re-assigned to the Deputy Commissioner for Administration. Accounting records, therefore, still reflect Support Services under the Deputy Commissioner for Operations.

TABLE 6

**FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1978 AND 1979**

	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
SCDS INMATE GAINS				
New Inmates Received by R & E Center and ISC's ¹	5,370	4,938	-432	-8.0
Direct from courts	3,923	3,465	-458	-11.7
Transfers from counties	30	12	-18	-60.0
Parole revocation	80	73	-7	-8.8
YOA parole revocation	89	69	-20	-22.5
Revocation of suspended sentence	228	213	-15	-6.6
YOA 5b ²	165	130	-35	-21.2
YOA 5c ²	809	956	147	18.2
YOA 5d ²	0	1	1	-
Transfers from DYS ³	39	9	-30	-76.9
Transfers, ICC ⁴	7	10	3	42.8
(Women) ⁵	(273)	(247)	(-26)	(-9.5)
Other Inmates Received	0	0	-	-
From DYS	1,096	848	-248	-22.6
Safekeepers	374	32	-342	-91.4
Hospital patients from counties	515	580	65	12.6
Escapees returned	171	171	-	-
Readmitted to count	36	65	29	80.6
TOTAL SCDC INMATE GAINS	6,466	5,786	-680	-10.5
SCDC INMATE LOSSES				
Released less good time	3,675	3,181	-494	-13.4
Released per court order	577	251	-326	-56.5
Paroled	1,244	1,168	-76	-6.1

	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Pardoned	0	0	0	—
Escaped	202	196	-6	-3.0
Transferred to counties	670	670	0	—
Transferred to State Hospital	112	124	12	-10.7
Transferred to DYS	0	0	0	—
Transferred, ICC	1	0	-1	-100.0
Death	20	22	2	10.0
TOTAL SCDC INMATE LOSSES	6,501	5,612	-889	-13.7
NET GAIN/LOSS	-35	174	—	—

Source: Quarterly Statistical Reports, FY 1978 Fourth Quarter, and First—Fourth Quarters, FY 1979

¹ This category includes new inmates received by the Reception and Evaluation Center and the Greenville and Greenwood/Laurens Intake Service Centers.

² See Section II of the glossary for detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

³ DYS—Department of Youth Services.

⁴ ICC—Interstate Corrections Compact; through the ICC, an offender convicted of a crime in a party state may be transferred to his home state to serve his sentence, subject to the rules and regulations of the state in which he was convicted.

⁵ Female offenders are initially received through R & E Center for photographing and fingerprinting only; they are transferred to the Women's Correctional Center for evaluation. The number of inmates received from each category includes both males and females. The total number of females received from all categories is also reported separately in the parentheses here. When totalling the number of inmates received, the numbers appearing in parentheses should not be included since it would result in double counting of females.

⁶ Included in this category are also youthful offenders conditionally and unconditionally released by the SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Services.

⁷ That is, paroled by the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board. The numbers shown in this category do not include youthful offenders paroled (or conditionally released) by the Division of Classification and Community Services' Parole Board. For youthful offender statistics, see Table 25.

FIGURE 6
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1979

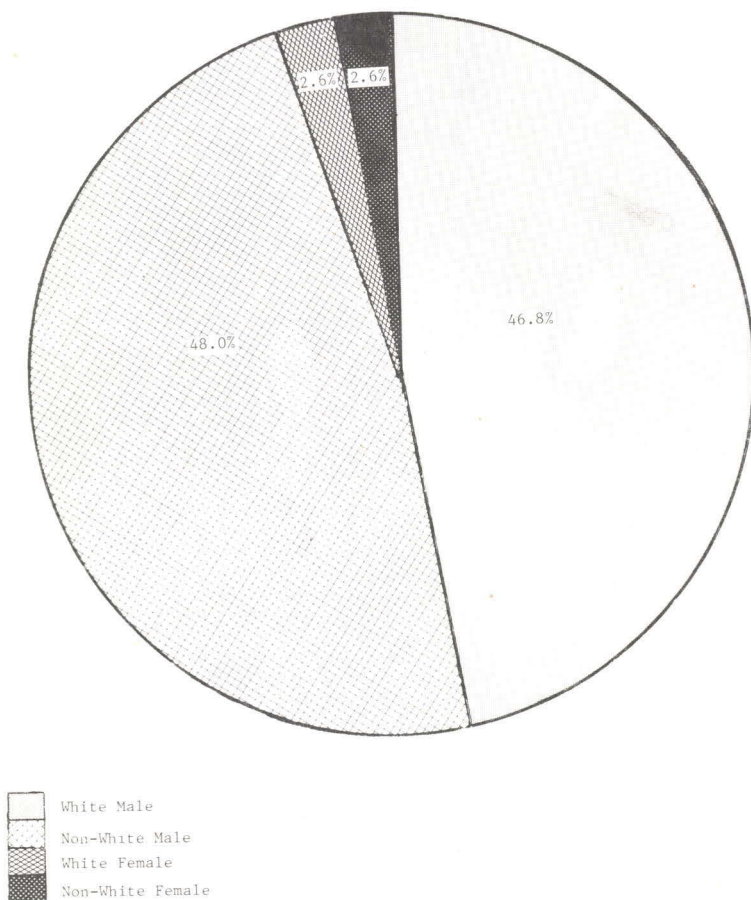


TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES
ADMITTED DURING FY 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		Rank ²
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	
Appalachian Cor- rectional Region	910	41.6	657	29.3	49	40.8	35	29.0	1,651	35.2	—
Abbeville	15	0.7	17	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.7	31
Anderson	83	3.8	32	1.4	6	5.0	3	2.5	124	2.6	12
Cherokee	70	3.2	27	1.2	5	4.2	0	0.0	102	2.2	15
Edgefield	6	0.3	22	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	29	0.6	33
Greenville	364	16.6	278	12.4	21	17.5	21	17.4	684	14.6	1
Greenwood	44	2.0	59	2.6	2	1.7	3	2.5	108	2.3	14
Laurens	36	1.6	32	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	1.4	21
McCormick	6	0.3	13	0.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	20	0.4	40
Oconee	56	2.6	8	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	1.4	23
Pickens	108	4.9	23	1.0	4	3.3	0	0.0	135	2.9	10
Saluda	4	0.2	13	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.4	42
Spartanburg	118	5.4	133	5.9	9	7.5	8	6.6	268	5.7	4
Midlands Correctional Region	604	27.3	830	37.0	38	31.6	52	42.9	1,524	32.3	—
Aiken	69	3.1	63	2.8	5	4.2	6	5.0	143	3.0	9
Allendale	7	0.3	18	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.5	36
Bamberg	10	0.4	17	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.6	35
Barnwell	6	0.3	14	0.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	21	0.4	39
Calhoun	6	0.3	7	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.6	15	0.3	43
Chester	31	1.4	38	1.7	2	1.7	3	2.5	74	1.6	18
Clarendon	14	0.6	18	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.7	31
Fairfield	11	0.5	31	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.6	44	0.9	28
Kershaw	17	0.8	31	1.4	1	0.8	3	2.5	52	1.1	27
Lancaster	48	2.2	32	1.4	4	3.3	1	0.8	85	1.8	17
Lee	8	0.4	15	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.8	24	0.5	37

TABLE 7—Continued

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		Rank ²
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	
Lexington	77	3.5	50	2.2	3	2.5	5	4.2	135	2.9	10
Newberry	14	0.6	24	1.1	1	0.8	0	0.0	39	0.8	30
Orangeburg	41	1.9	104	4.6	5	4.2	9	7.4	159	3.4	8
Richland	84	3.8	206	9.2	7	5.8	12	9.9	309	6.6	2
Sumter	36	1.6	75	3.3	0	0.0	1	0.8	112	2.4	13
Union	36	1.6	22	1.0	5	4.2	4	3.3	67	1.4	22
York	89	4.0	65	2.9	4	3.3	3	2.5	161	3.4	7
Coastal Correctional Region	566	25.7	661	29.5	28	23.2	25	20.5	1,280	27.3	—
Beaufort	52	2.4	32	1.4	3	2.5	0	0.0	87	1.8	16
Berkeley	20	0.9	13	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.7	31
Charleston	103	4.7	183	8.1	4	3.3	9	7.4	299	6.4	3
Chesterfield	22	1.0	28	1.2	0	0.0	4	3.3	54	1.2	26
Colleton	15	0.7	26	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.9	29
Darlington	25	1.1	43	1.9	1	0.8	2	1.6	71	1.5	19
Dillon	12	0.5	9	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.8	22	0.5	38
Dorchester	39	1.8	29	1.3	2	1.7	0	0.0	70	1.5	20
Florence	75	3.4	101	4.5	9	7.5	3	2.5	188	4.0	6
Georgetown	27	1.2	35	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	63	1.3	25
Hampton	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2	44
Horry	112	5.1	72	3.2	7	5.8	2	1.6	193	4.1	5
Jasper	12	0.5	8	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.4	40
Marion	27	1.2	34	1.5	0	0.0	3	2.5	64	1.4	23
Marlboro	13	0.6	24	1.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	39	0.8	30
Williamsburg	8	0.4	20	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.6	34
Out-of-State	7	0.3	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	—
Unknown	107	4.9	97	4.3	5	4.2	9	7.4	218	4.6	—
TOTAL	2,194	99.8	2,248	100.2	120	99.8	121	99.8	4,683	99.6	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.² Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION DURING FY 1979

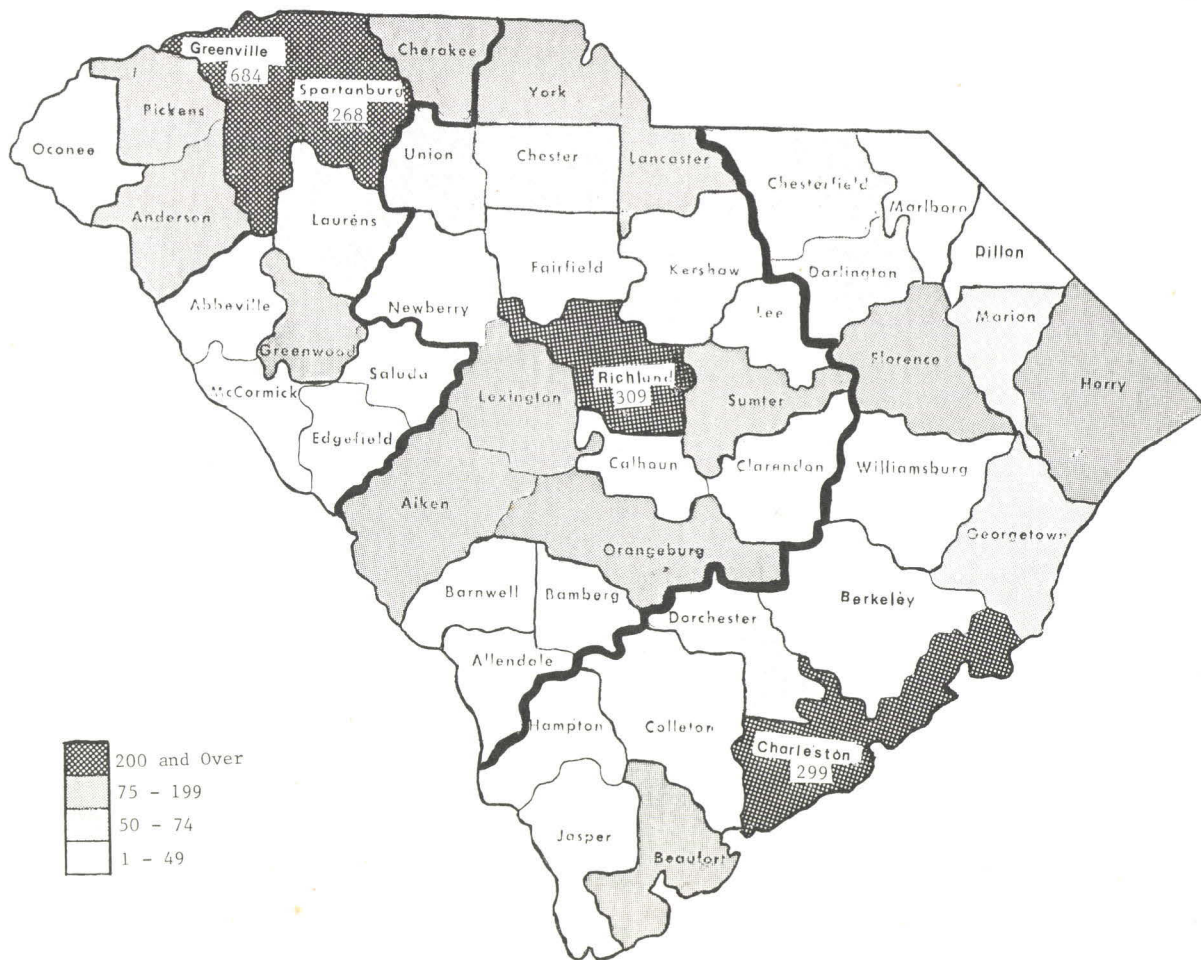


TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Stated Charge Not Clear	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Sovereignty	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide	64	127	16	29	236	5.0	10
Kidnapping	5	8	0	0	13	0.3	25
Sexual Assault	23	26	0	0	49	1.0	22
Robbery	101	251	4	5	361	7.7	6
Assault	144	281	4	12	441	9.4	5
Abortion	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	33
Arson	32	18	0	2	52	1.1	20
Extortion	3	0	0	0	3	0.1	29
Burglary	292	320	2	2	616	13.2	3
Larceny	919	759	25	40	1,743	37.2	1
Stolen Vehicle	136	116	4	2	258	5.5	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	143	125	21	17	306	6.5	7
Fraudulent Activities	164	69	32	18	283	6.0	8
Embezzlement	4	2	2	1	9	0.2	26
Stolen Property	72	113	4	2	191	4.1	12
Damage to Property	56	34	2	2	94	2.0	17
Dangerous Drugs	345	145	17	3	510	10.9	4
Sex Offenses	34	51	1	0	86	1.8	18
Obscene Materials	3	2	0	0	5	0.1	30
Family Offenses	82	126	3	1	212	4.5	11
Gambling	1	6	0	0	7	0.1	28

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	33
Liquor	18	10	0	1	29	0.6	23
Drunkenness	121	52	9	4	186	4.0	13
Obstructing the Police	63	83	1	6	153	3.3	14
Flight-Escape	45	34	1	0	80	1.7	19
Obstructing Justice	14	29	3	4	50	1.1	21
Bribery	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	31
Weapon Offenses	52	79	2	3	136	2.9	15
Public Peace	56	30	4	10	100	2.1	16
Traffic Offenses	478	370	5	2	855	18.2	2
Health-Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	9	6	0	0	15	0.3	24
Smuggling	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	33
Election Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	0	0	2	0	2	0.0	31
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	33
Property Crimes	6	3	0	0	9	0.2	26
Morals-Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	33
Public Order Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	33
Invalid Code	21	8	0	1	30	0.6	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES ³ ..	3,507	3,287	166	168	7,128	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ³ ..	2,194	2,248	120	121	4,683	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentages in this column are based on the total number of offenders, not the total number of offenses.

² Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

³ The total number of offenses exceeds the total number of offenders because some offenders committed multiple offenses.

FIGURE 8

NUMBER AND TYPE OF OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1979

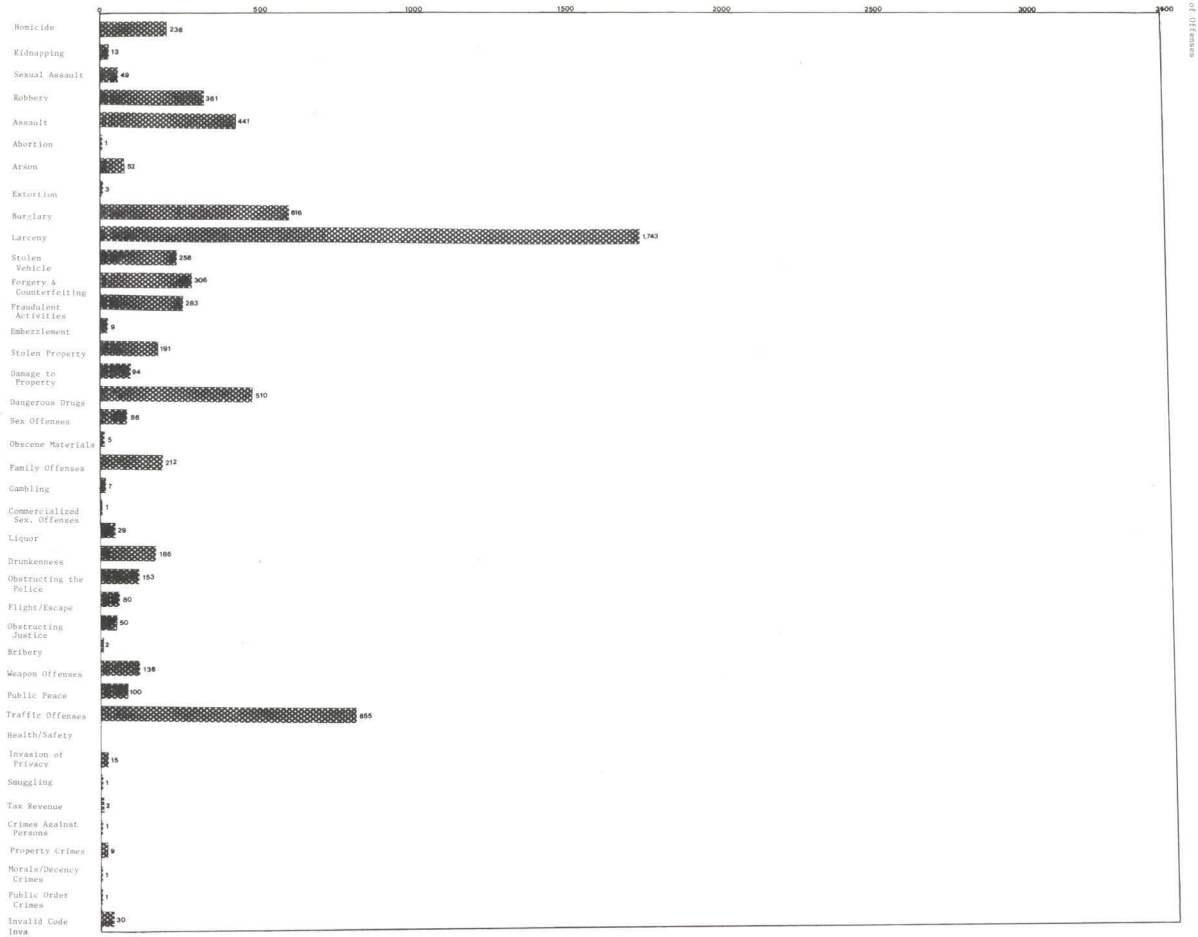


TABLE 9
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION ADMITTED
DURING FY 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution
YOA ²	565	25.8	448	19.9	22	18.3	20	16.5	1,055	22.5
1 Year or Less	689	31.4	661	29.4	56	46.7	41	33.9	1,447	30.9
1 Year 1 Day—3 Years	406	18.5	446	19.8	25	20.8	25	20.7	902	19.3
4-5 Years	181	8.2	189	8.4	2	1.7	8	6.6	380	8.1
6-10 Years	198	9.0	262	11.6	9	7.5	17	14.0	486	10.4
11-20 Years	73	3.3	118	5.2	3	2.5	9	7.4	203	4.3
21-29 Years	31	1.4	56	2.5	2	1.7	0	0.0	89	1.9
30 Years and Over	15	0.7	28	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.9
Life	27	1.2	33	1.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	62	1.3
Death	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Unknown	8	0.4	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.3
TOTAL	2,194	99.9	2,248	99.8	120	100.0	121	99.9	4,683	99.9
Number of Inmates excluding YOA, life, death and unknown sentence	1,593		1,760		97		100		3,550	
Average sentence length of these inmates	3 Years 1 Month		5 Years 1 Month		2 Years 2 Months		3 Years 2 Months		4 Years 1 Month	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

² Youthful Offender Act.

TABLE 10

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION ADMITTED DURING FY 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)**

Age 1	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2
Under 19	349	15.9	324	14.4	14	11.7	11	9.1	698	14.9
19-21	355	16.2	295	13.1	14	11.7	14	11.6	678	14.5
22-24	368	16.8	409	18.2	10	8.3	23	19.0	810	17.3
25-27	207	9.4	299	13.3	15	12.5	16	13.2	537	11.5
28-30	138	6.3	223	9.9	11	9.2	9	7.4	381	8.1
31-34	174	7.9	218	9.7	12	10.0	10	8.3	414	8.8
35-39	128	5.8	166	7.4	17	14.2	10	8.3	321	6.8
40-49	223	10.2	138	6.1	16	13.3	11	9.1	388	8.3
50-59	119	5.4	54	2.4	6	5.0	3	2.5	182	3.9
60 or Over	25	1.1	21	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.6	48	1.0
Unknown	108	4.9	101	4.5	5	4.2	12	9.9	226	4.8
TOTAL	2,194	99.9	2,248	99.9	120	100.1	121	100.0	4,683	99.9
Average Age	28		27		30		28		28	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1979.

² Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 9
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDL INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1979

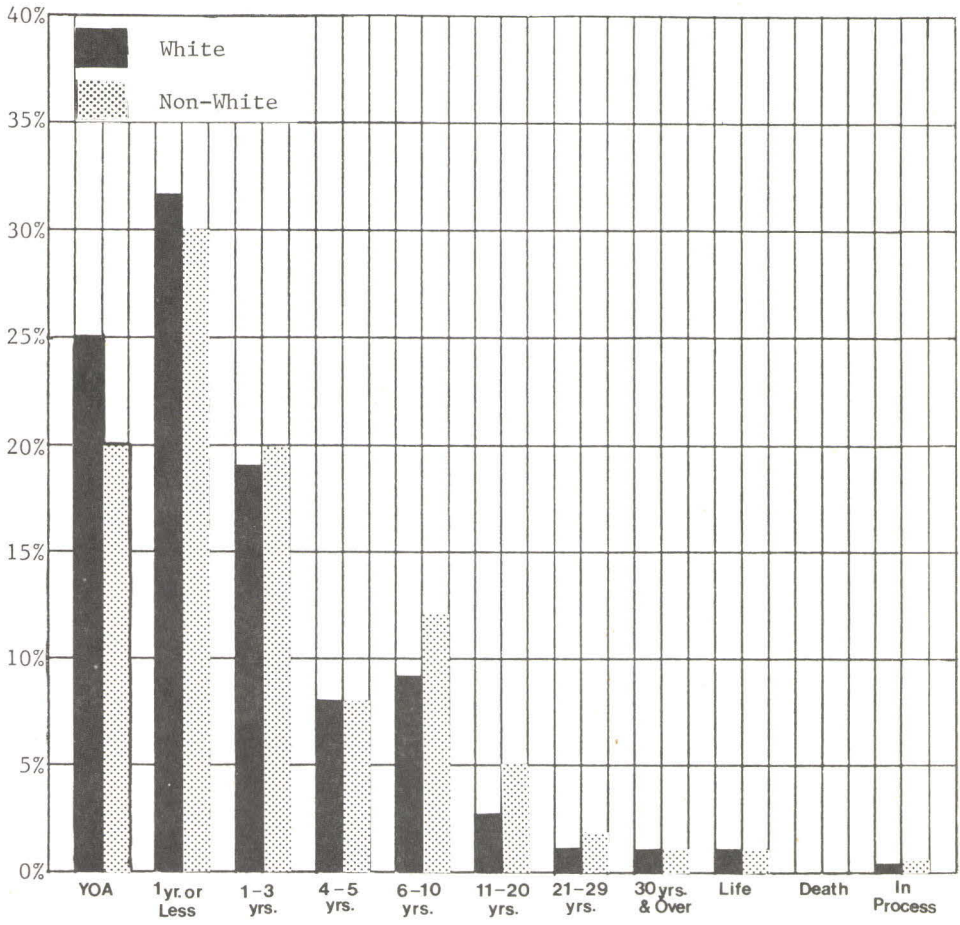


FIGURE 10
AGES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1979

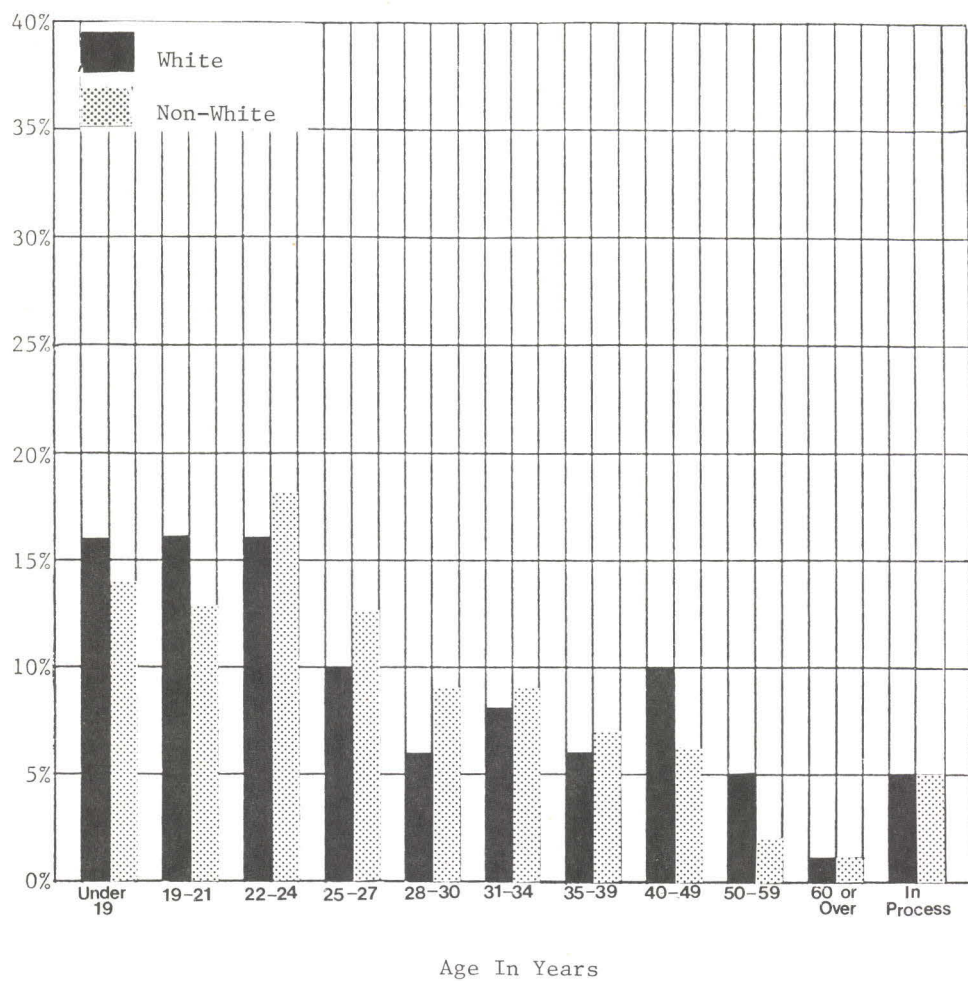


FIGURE 11
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

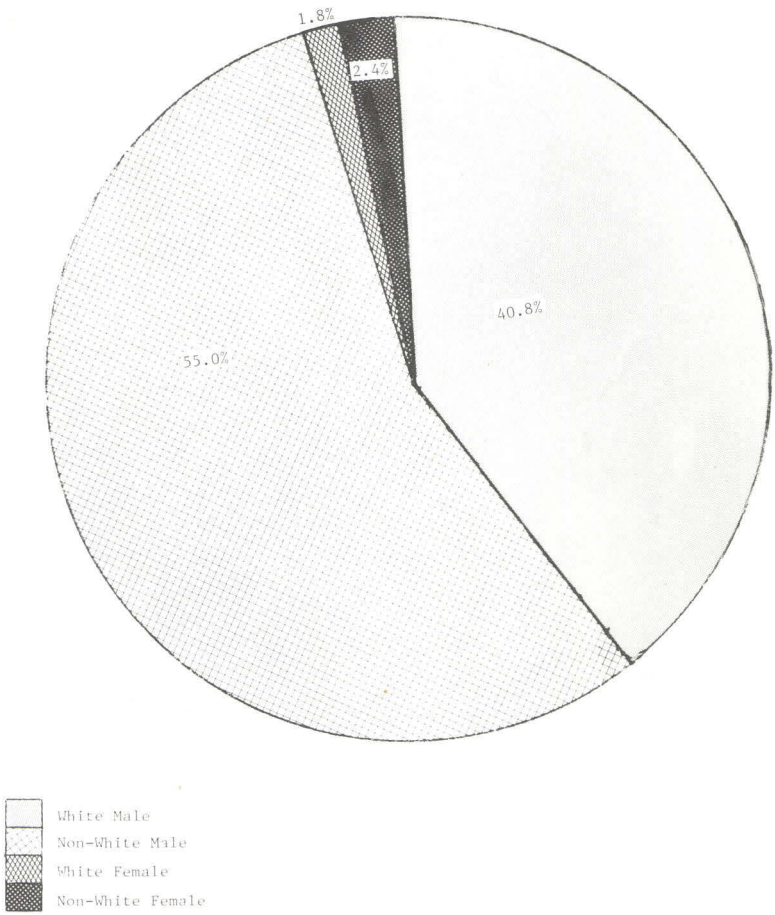


TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATE
POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Appalachian Correctional Region	1,287	40.9	1,190	28.0	59	42.7	68	37.7	2,604	33.7	—
Abbeville	19	0.6	36	0.8	1	0.7	2	1.1	58	0.8	33
Anderson	185	5.9	98	2.3	8	5.8	5	2.8	296	3.8	7
Cherokee	64	2.0	33	0.8	5	3.6	0	0.0	102	1.3	19
Edgefield	7	0.2	42	1.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	50	0.6	35
Greenville	463	14.7	434	10.2	22	16.0	27	14.9	946	12.3	1
Greenwood	43	1.4	106	2.5	4	2.9	5	2.8	158	2.0	14
Laurens	56	1.8	58	1.4	1	0.7	7	3.9	123	1.6	17
McCormick	5	0.2	18	0.4	1	0.7	2	1.1	26	0.3	44
Oconee	68	2.2	16	0.4	2	1.4	1	0.6	87	1.1	26
Pickens	149	4.7	52	1.2	2	1.4	2	1.1	205	2.7	12
Saluda	4	0.1	17	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	22	0.3	45
Spartanburg	224	7.1	280	6.6	12	8.8	16	8.8	532	6.9	4
Midlands Correctional Region	968	30.7	1,620	38.1	40	28.9	63	34.8	2,691	34.6	—
Aiken	123	3.9	104	2.4	6	4.4	6	3.3	239	3.1	9
Allendale	2	0.1	33	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	0.4	40
Bamberg	10	0.3	23	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.4	42
Barnwell	11	0.4	22	0.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	34	0.4	41
Calhoun	8	0.2	18	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.1	28	0.4	43
Chester	34	1.1	55	1.3	1	0.7	2	1.1	92	1.2	23
Clarendon	17	0.5	44	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	0.8	32
Fairfield	18	0.6	36	0.8	0	0.0	3	1.6	57	0.7	34
Kershaw	30	1.0	59	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	90	1.2	24
Lancaster	82	2.6	56	1.3	5	3.6	0	0.0	143	1.8	16
Lee	8	0.2	28	0.7	2	1.4	2	1.1	40	0.5	39
Lexington	98	3.1	76	1.8	1	0.7	4	2.2	179	2.3	13

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Newberry	27	0.8	50	1.2	2	1.4	2	1.1	81	1.0	27
Orangeburg	59	1.9	166	3.9	5	3.6	9	5.0	239	3.1	9
Richland	173	5.5	495	11.7	9	6.6	19	10.5	696	9.0	2
Sumter	70	2.2	134	3.2	1	0.7	5	2.8	210	2.7	11
Union	45	1.4	41	1.0	4	2.9	3	1.6	93	1.2	22
York	153	4.9	180	4.2	3	2.2	5	2.8	341	4.4	5
Coastal Correctional Region	821	26.0	1,353	32.0	36	26.0	44	24.5	2,254	29.1	—
Beaufort	74	2.4	68	1.6	5	3.6	0	0.0	147	1.9	15
Berkeley	35	1.1	27	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	63	0.8	31
Charleston	198	6.3	448	10.6	8	5.8	19	10.5	673	8.8	3
Chesterfield	17	0.5	43	1.0	1	0.7	4	2.2	65	0.8	30
Colleton	23	0.7	54	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	1.0	29
Darlington	35	1.1	69	1.6	1	0.7	5	2.8	110	1.4	18
Dillon	20	0.6	28	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.1	50	0.6	35
Dorchester	54	1.7	44	1.0	2	1.4	1	0.6	101	1.3	20
Florence	96	3.0	164	3.9	6	4.4	5	2.8	271	3.5	8
Georgetown	28	0.9	66	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	94	1.2	21
Hampton	5	0.2	16	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.3	46
Horry	157	5.0	151	3.6	10	7.3	6	3.3	324	4.2	6
Jasper	22	0.7	19	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	42	0.5	38
Marion	23	0.7	65	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	89	1.2	25
Marlboro	25	0.8	54	1.3	2	1.4	0	0.0	81	1.0	27
Williamsburg	9	0.3	37	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	0.6	37
Out-of-State	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	—
Unknown	65	2.1	68	1.6	2	1.4	6	3.3	141	1.8	—
TOTAL	3,142	99.7	4,231	99.7	137	99.0	181	100.3	7,691	99.2	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

² Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

TABLE 12

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Stated Charge Not Clear	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Sovereignty	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide	424	797	41	68	1,330	17.3	3
Kidnapping	25	17	1	0	43	0.6	20
Sexual Assault	141	276	1	0	418	5.4	10
Robbery	536	1,347	21	32	1,936	25.2	2
Assault	356	669	12	24	1,061	13.8	5
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Arson	42	28	1	2	73	0.9	19
Extortion	4	2	1	0	7	0.1	28
Burglary	541	617	2	1	1,161	15.1	4
Larceny	1,679	1,456	23	42	3,200	41.6	1
Stolen Vehicle	186	172	4	2	364	4.7	11
Forgery and Counterfeiting	250	233	16	35	534	6.9	9
Fraudulent Activities	153	72	22	19	266	3.4	14
Embezzlement	5	2	3	1	11	0.1	26
Stolen Property	125	176	6	2	309	4.0	12
Damage to Property	79	40	0	0	119	1.5	17
Dangerous Drugs	402	306	17	20	745	9.7	6
Sex Offenses	56	72	1	0	129	1.7	16
Obscene Materials	1	3	0	0	4	0.0	30
Family Offenses	47	28	3	1	79	1.0	18
Gambling	5	2	0	0	7	0.1	28
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Liquor	5	3	0	1	9	0.1	27

TABLE 12—Continued

Offense Classification	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent ¹	Rank ²
Drunkenness	15	5	0	0	20	0.3	24
Obstructing the Police	53	83	0	4	140	1.8	15
Flight-Escape	377	231	13	13	634	8.2	7
Obstructing Justice	12	15	0	0	27	0.4	23
Bribery	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	31
Weapon Offenses	122	159	5	6	292	3.8	13
Public Peace	9	9	0	1	19	0.2	25
Traffic Offenses	345	202	4	0	551	7.2	8
Health-Safety	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	31
Civil Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	31
Smuggling	17	16	0	0	33	0.4	22
Election Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	34
Property Crimes	21	14	0	0	35	0.4	21
Morals-Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	34
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invalid Code	82	50	1	4	137	1.8	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES ³ ...	6,119	7,106	198	278	13,701	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ³ .	3,142	4,231	137	181	7,691	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentages in this column are based on the total number of offenders, not the total number of offenses.

² Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

³ The total number of offenses exceeds the total number of offenders because some offenders committed multiple offenses.

FIGURE 13

NUMBER AND TYPE OF OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

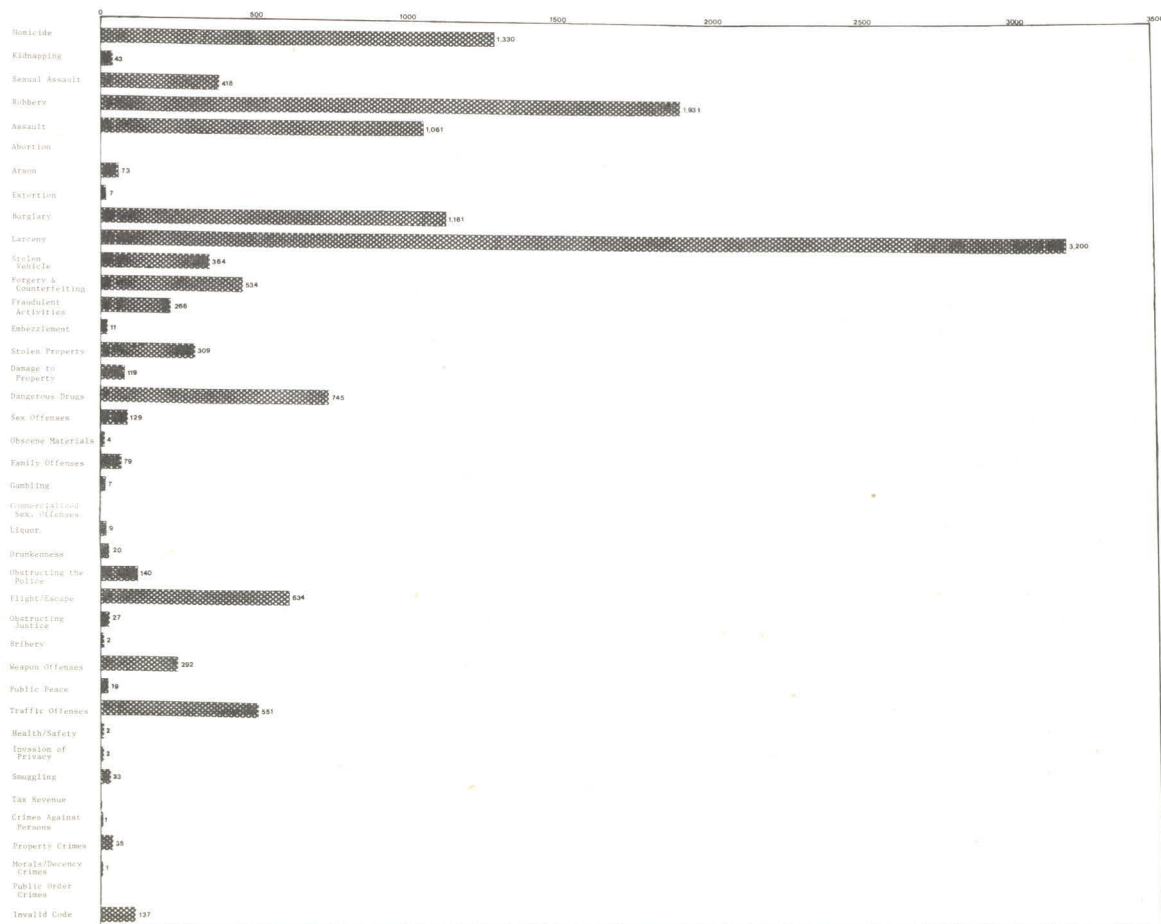


TABLE 13

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹	Number	Percentage Distribution ¹
YOA ²	424	13.5	363	8.6	18	13.1	15	8.3	820	10.7
1 Year or Less	166	5.3	186	4.4	18	13.1	12	6.6	382	5.0
1 Year 1 Day—3 Years	447	14.2	502	11.9	25	18.2	30	16.6	1,004	13.0
4-5 Years	398	12.7	415	9.8	8	5.8	17	9.4	838	10.9
6-10 Years	633	20.1	888	21.0	22	16.0	41	22.6	1,584	20.6
11-20 Years	524	16.7	851	20.1	23	16.8	48	26.5	1,446	18.8
21-29 Years	210	6.7	438	10.4	8	5.8	6	3.3	662	8.6
30 Years and Over	111	3.5	269	6.4	3	2.2	2	1.1	385	5.0
Life	219	7.0	311	7.4	12	8.8	10	5.5	552	7.2
Death	3	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
Unknown	7	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
TOTAL	3,142	100.0	4,231	100.2	137	99.8	181	99.9	7,691	100.0
Number of inmates, excluding YOA, life, death and unknown sentence	2,489		3,549		107		156		6,301	
Average sentence length of these inmates	9 Years		12 Years		8 Years 1 Month		8 Years 1 Month		10 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.² Youthful Offender Act.

TABLE 14

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

Age1	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2	Number	Percentage Distribution2
Under 19	281	8.9	287	6.8	9	6.6	8	4.4	585	7.6
19-21	376	12.0	429	10.1	19	13.9	14	7.7	838	10.9
22-24	593	18.9	788	18.6	21	15.3	37	20.4	1,439	18.7
25-27	422	13.4	733	17.3	11	8.0	33	18.2	1,199	15.6
28-30	308	9.8	631	14.9	8	5.8	18	9.9	965	12.5
31-34	323	10.3	530	12.5	19	13.9	20	11.0	892	11.6
35-39	271	8.6	321	7.6	21	15.3	13	7.2	626	8.1
40-49	307	9.8	267	6.3	20	14.6	24	13.2	618	8.0
50-59	136	4.3	108	2.6	6	4.4	7	3.9	257	3.3
60 or Over	43	1.4	54	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.6	99	1.3
Unknown	82	2.6	83	2.0	2	1.4	6	3.3	173	2.2
TOTAL	3,142	100.0	4,231	100.0	137	99.9	181	99.8	7,691	99.8
Average Age	29		28		30		30		29	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ This distribution reflects the ages of inmates as of June 30, 1979.² Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 14
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF
JUNE 30, 1979

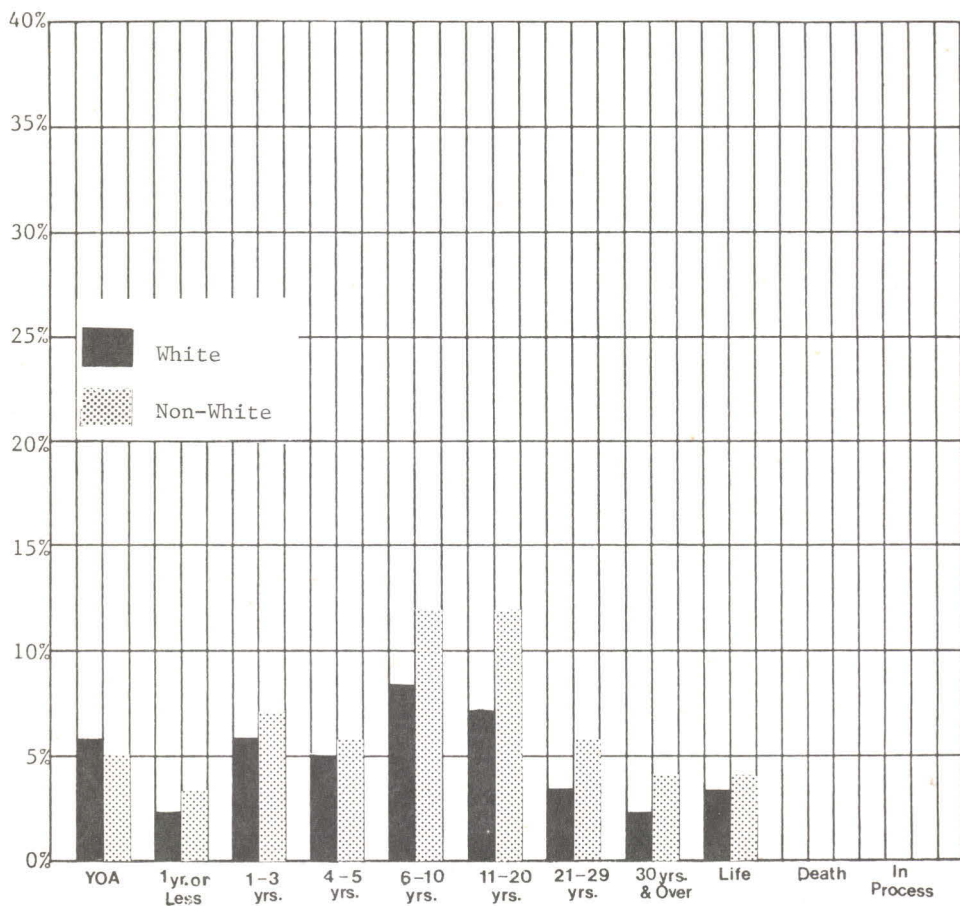


FIGURE 15
AGES OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

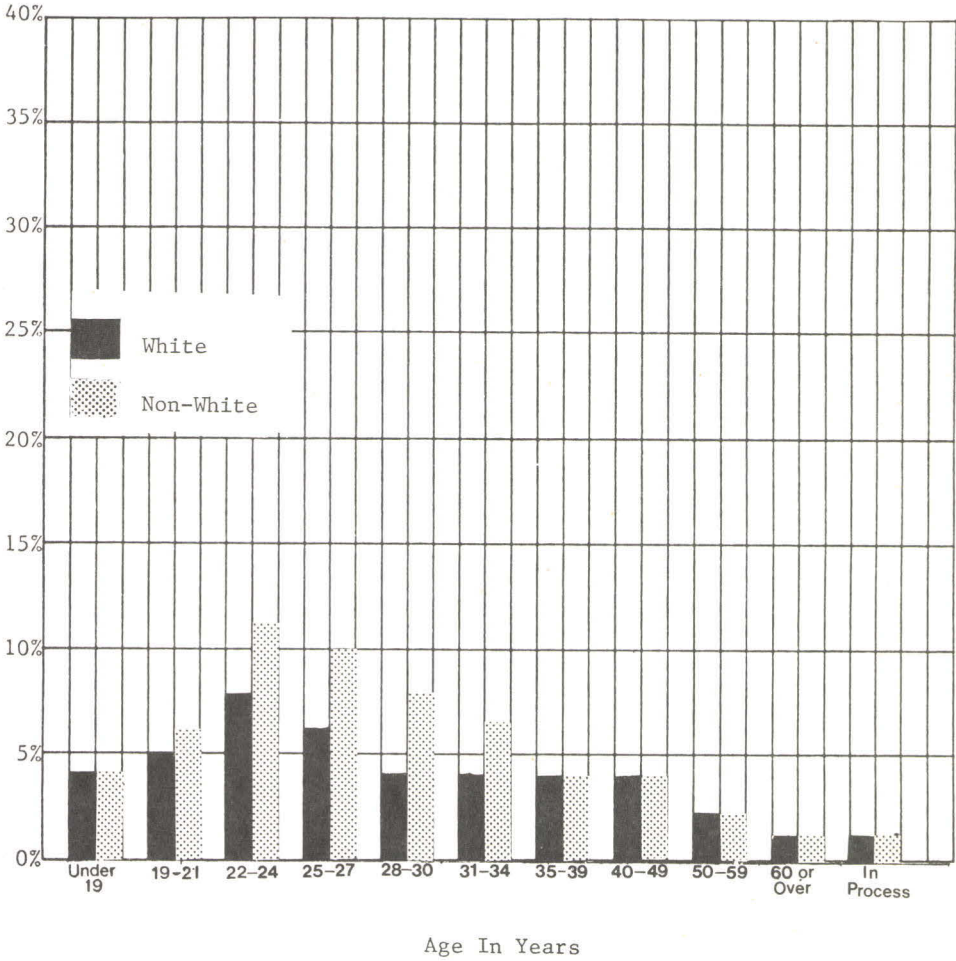
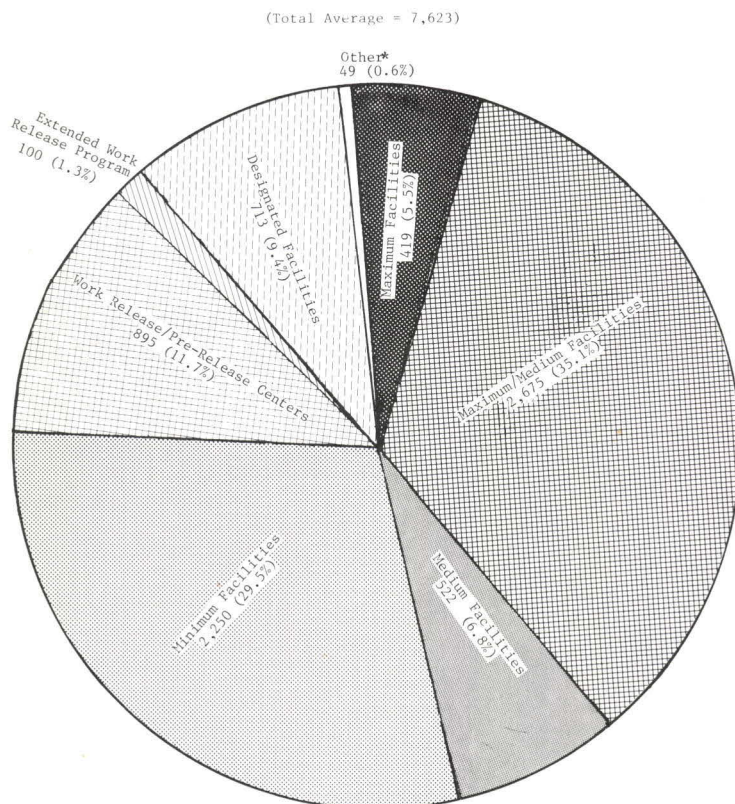


FIGURE 16
LOCATION OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979



*These are inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, the State Park Health Center, and the Governor's Mansion.

TABLE 15

**CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING CORRECTIONAL REGION, RACE AND
SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979**

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1
Appalachian Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	132	10.2	123	10.3	18	30.5	19	27.9	292	11.2
A Trusty	543	42.2	482	40.5	8	13.6	12	17.6	1,045	40.1
B Medium	388	30.1	438	36.8	29	49.2	35	51.5	890	34.2
C Close	141	11.0	76	6.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	218	8.4
M Maximum	17	1.3	15	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	1.2
In Process	66	5.1	56	4.7	3	5.1	2	2.9	127	4.9
TOTAL	1,287	99.9	1,190	100.0	59	100.1	68	99.9	2,604	100.0
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	158	16.3	256	15.8	6	15.0	12	19.0	432	16.0
A Trusty	338	34.9	570	35.2	5	12.5	10	15.9	923	34.3
B Medium	313	32.3	581	35.9	25	62.5	37	58.7	956	35.5
C Close	113	11.7	116	7.2	1	2.5	0	0.0	230	8.5
M Maximum	8	0.8	22	1.4	2	5.0	3	4.8	35	1.3
In Process	38	3.9	75	4.6	1	2.5	1	1.6	115	4.3
TOTAL	968	99.9	1,620	100.1	40	100.0	63	100.0	2,691	99.9
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	124	15.1	200	14.8	13	36.1	6	13.6	343	15.2
A Trusty	330	40.2	505	37.3	5	13.9	6	13.6	846	37.5
B Medium	243	29.6	466	34.4	14	38.9	30	68.2	753	33.4
C Close	92	11.2	103	7.6	4	11.1	0	0.0	199	8.8

TABLE 15—Continued

Custody Grade	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1	Number	Percent1
M Maximum	7	0.8	14	1.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	22	1.0
Unknown	25	3.0	65	4.8	0	0.0	1	2.3	91	4.0
TOTAL	821	99.9	1,353	99.9	36	100.0	44	100.0	2,254	99.9
Out-of-State and Un- known Committing Region										
AA Trusty	4	6.1	3	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.9
A Trusty	22	33.3	18	26.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	28.2
B Medium	6	9.1	14	20.6	1	50.0	6	100.0	27	19.0
C Close	27	40.9	19	27.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	32.4
M Maximum	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Unknown	7	10.6	13	19.1	1	50.0	0	0.0	21	14.8
TOTAL	66	100.0	68	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	142	100.0
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	418	13.3	582	13.8	37	27.0	37	20.4	1,074	14.0
A Trusty	1,233	39.2	1,575	37.2	18	13.1	28	15.5	2,854	37.1
B Medium	950	30.2	1,499	35.4	69	50.4	108	59.7	2,626	34.1
C Close	373	11.9	314	7.4	6	4.4	0	0.0	693	9.0
M Maximum	32	1.0	52	1.2	2	1.4	4	2.2	90	1.2
Unknown	136	4.3	209	4.9	5	3.6	4	2.2	354	4.6
TOTAL	3,142	99.9	4,231	99.9	137	99.9	181	100.0	7,691	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

¹ Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 17
CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

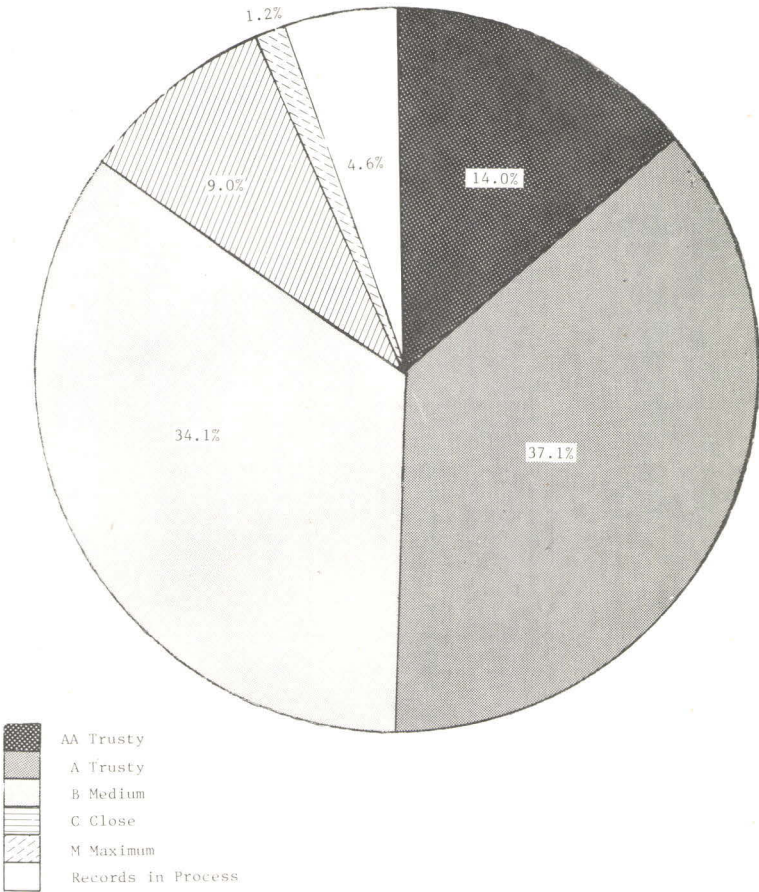


TABLE 16
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER STATISTICS,
FY 1978 AND FY 1979

	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,061	1,127	66	6.2
5b's ¹	150	127	-23	-15.3
5c's ¹	911	1,000	89	9.8
5d's ¹	0	0	0	—
Total YOA Releases	846	918	72	8.5
Conditional ²	775	852	77	9.9
Unconditional ³	71	66	-5	-7.0
Total Number Under Division Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,742	2,221	479	27.5
Number Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	781	849	68	8.7
5b's	14	37	23	164.3
5c's	767	812	45	5.9
5d's	0	0	0	—
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year ..	961	1,372	411	42.8

Source: Quarterly Statistical Reports, FY 1978 Fourth Quarter and First - Fourth Quarters, FY 1979

¹ See Glossary for detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

² These refer to YOA offenders released from institutions to parole supervision under the Division of Classification and Community Services.

³ These refer to individuals who are removed completely from the supervision of the Division of Classification and Community Services.

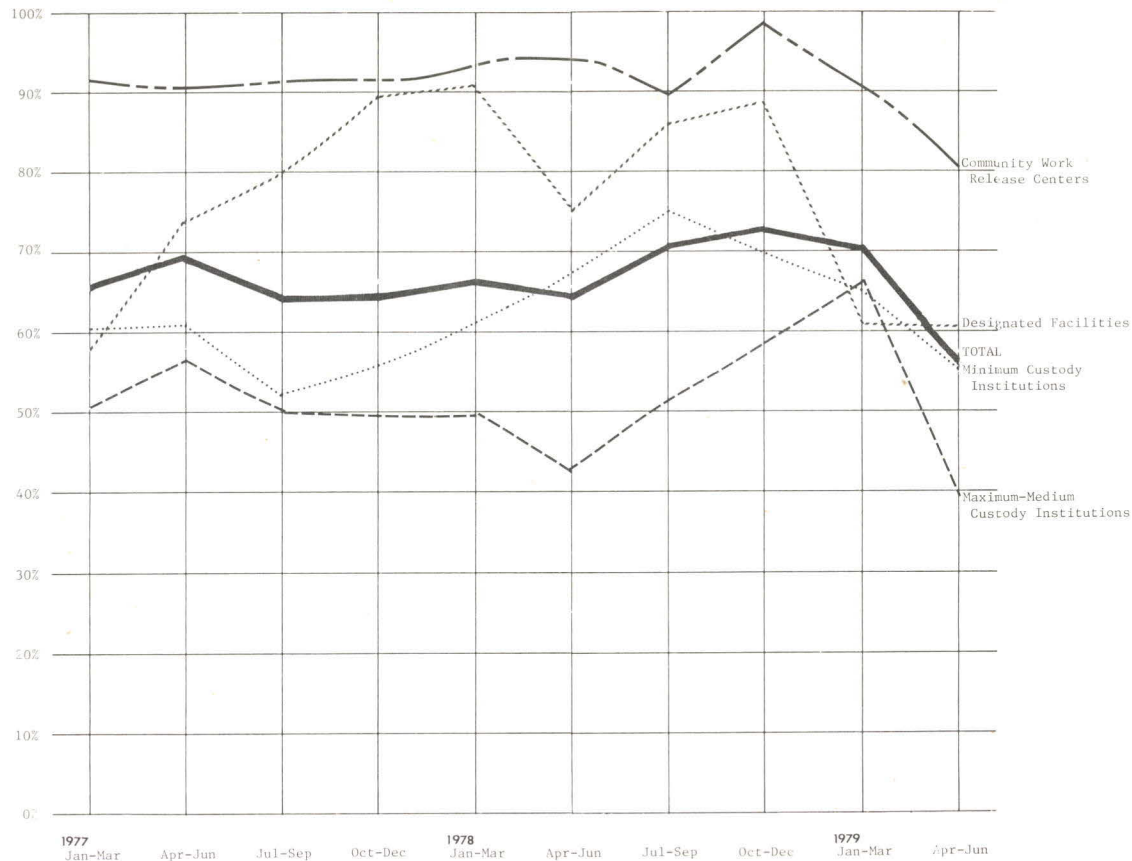
TABLE 17
PAROLE BOARD ACTION¹ DURING FY 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)

Inmate Location	Number Considered	Number Paroled			Percent Paroled		
		Parole	Provisional Parole	Total	Parole	Provisional Parole	Total
Community Work Release Centers	385	320	23	343	83%	6%	89%
Maximum/Medium Custody Institutions	587	172	137	309	29%	23%	52%
Minimum Custody Institutions	568	270	105	375	48%	18%	66%
Women	92	60	7	67	65%	8%	73%
Designated County Facilities	167	90	34	124	54%	20%	74%
TOTAL	1,799	912	306	1,218	51%	17%	68%

Source: Quarterly Statistical Reports, FY 1978 Fourth Quarter, and First-Fourth Quarters, FY 1979

¹ This table represents the outcome of parole hearings held by the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board during the fiscal year and does not include youthful offenders paroled by the Division of Classification and Community Services.

FIGURE 18
PERCENTAGE OF SCDP INMATES GRANTED PAROLE BY QUARTER (JANUARY, 1977 - JUNE, 1979)



¹This is based on the number of inmates considered for parole by the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board and does not include youthful offenders.

TABLE 18
COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1979
(JULY 1, 1978 - JUNE 30, 1979)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs			
	30-Day Pre-Release Program ¹	Employment Program ²	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work- Study Release, Federal Referral Programs ²	Extended Work Release Program ³
Participants in Program at Beginning	15	82	473	120
Admitted During Fiscal Year	1,912	121	1,563	353
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	1,806	128	1,506	329
Dismissed	55	1	281	78
Transferred to Other Program ⁴	485	125	393	0
Released from SCDC	1,066	NA ⁵	562	136
Paroled from SCDC	200	2	270	115
Participants in Program at End	121	75	530	144

TABLE 18—Continued

Financial Statistics	30-Day Pre-Release Program ⁶	Employment Program ²	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work- Study Release, Federal Referral Programs ⁷	Extended Work Release Program ³
Total Salaries Paid	NA ⁵	619,736.20	3,562,153.60	797,499.09
Disbursed to Inmates	NA ⁵	178,380.56	1,293,136.20	NA ⁵
Disbursed to Dependents	NA ⁵	135,989.90	802,988.91	NA ⁵
Income to South Carolina Department of Corrections	NA ⁵	110,250.20	753,413.47	105,090.17

Source: Division of Human Development's Monthly Reports to the Board of Corrections, July, 1978 - June, 1979

¹ All inmates who are to be released from the SCDC or to be placed in the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Work Release or Employment Programs participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center.

² Inmates participating in the Employment Program, the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work release centers or the Employment Dormitory. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Community Services.

³ The Extended Work Release Program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Community Services.

⁴ Participants in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program can be transferred to any one of the community programs except the Extended Work Release Program. Participants in the Employment Program can be transferred to the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, the Regular Work Release or Work-Study Release Programs.

⁵ Not applicable.

⁶ Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

⁷ Existing reporting formats from the work release centers do not allow a detailed breakdown of financial statistics by individual programs.

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 1979 - JUNE 30, 1979

Job Levels/Descriptions	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period					Subtotal ° Full & Part Time Earned	Total Work Credits
	Full time Earning Work Credits	Full time NOT Earning Work Credits	Part-time Earning Work Credits	Part-time NOT Earning Work Credits	Total °		
LEVEL 2							
Baker Supervisor	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,109
Boiler Room Supervisor	3	1	0	0	4	3	328
Butler	11	4	0	0	14	11	1,182
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	68	6	0	0	74	68	6,207
Carpenter Supervisor	9	1	0	0	10	9	572
Chrman. Inst. Inmat. Gr. Comm.	2	0	0	0	2	2	130
Chrman. SCDC Inmat. Ad. Council	3	0	0	0	3	3	186
Design Engineer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrician Supervisor	11	2	0	0	12	11	777
General Construction Sup.	8	1	0	0	9	8	506
Grade Supervisor Ht. & Ac.	4	0	0	0	4	4	230
Heat/Air Cond. Supervisor	5	3	0	0	7	5	512
Industries Grp./Sect. Lead.	83	12	0	0	95	83	5,839
Inventory Supervisor	15	3	0	0	17	15	1,298
Maintenance Supervisor	24	2	0	0	26	24	1,867
Mason Supervisor	5	1	0	0	6	5	342
Material Cutt./Mark Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	85
Painter Supervisor	7	1	0	0	8	7	504
Plumber Supervisor	7	1	0	0	8	7	607
Professional Personnel	12	6	0	0	18	12	1,382
Senior Wardkeeper	36	6	0	0	42	36	3,349
Shop Supervisor	6	0	0	0	6	6	339
Teacher Assistant Supervisor	7	0	0	0	7	7	418
Truck Driver, Heavy	115	5	0	0	120	115	7,818
Warehouse Supervisor	5	1	0	0	6	5	281
Welding Supervisor	9	0	0	0	9	9	551
Heavy Eq. Oper., Skilled	57	4	0	0	60	57	3,780
Heavy Farm Eq. Oper., Skilled	3	0	0	0	3	3	195
Bindery Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	18
Dark Room & Pl. Sup.	2	0	0	0	2	2	86
Press Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	64
Typesetter Supervisor	1	1	0	0	1	1	38
Litter Control Program	31	0	0	0	31	31	1,908
Sanitation Worker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dog Handler (Skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work Release	375	54	1	0	430	376	23,281
Extended Work Release	99	0	1	0	100	100	5,913

TABLE 19—Continued

Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Levels/Descriptions	Full time Earning Work Credits	Full time NOT Earning Work Credits	Part-time Earning Work Credits	Part-time NOT Earning Work Credits	Total *	Subtotal * Full & Part Time Earned	Total Work Credits
Employment Program	55	4	0	0	58	55	3,594
Education Release	20	0	1	0	20	20	516
Community Transition Serv.	55	6	2	0	61	56	1,894
LEVEL 3							
Baker	48	3	0	0	50	48	2,713
Barber	19	2	1	1	22	20	932
Belt Loader	2	1	0	0	2	2	82
Boiler Maker	2	0	0	0	2	2	50
Boiler Operator	11	2	0	0	12	11	622
Bookkeeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brickmason	24	0	0	0	24	24	967
Butcher	11	1	0	0	12	11	502
Canteen Operator	31	2	0	0	32	31	1,712
Carpenter	41	4	0	0	44	41	1,790
Chaplain Assistant	9	1	0	0	9	9	443
Chief Clerk	56	11	7	0	73	63	3,036
Classroom Leader	12	2	1	0	15	13	578
Commissary Operator	20	1	0	0	21	20	930
Concrete Finisher	10	1	0	0	10	10	435
Cook	151	10	0	0	161	151	8,352
Custodial Supervisor	29	4	1	2	35	30	1,653
Dining Room Supervisor	12	1	0	0	13	12	676
Dip Tank Operator	6	1	0	0	7	6	272
Dog Handler	10	0	0	0	10	10	518
Drafter	3	0	0	0	3	3	82
Driver	67	13	1	0	80	68	3,843
Electrician	26	3	0	0	28	26	1,194
Farm Machine Operator	33	1	0	0	34	33	1,419
Furniture Assembler	15	3	0	0	17	15	668
Furniture Repairer	7	1	0	0	8	7	335
Groundskeeper Supervisor	18	4	0	0	21	18	985
Hand Tool Repairer	4	1	0	0	5	4	191
Heavy Eq. Oper., Semi-Skilled	14	0	0	0	14	14	547
Housekeeper	39	3	0	0	41	39	2,003
Instrument Fitter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insulator	1	0	0	0	1	1	27
Inventory Clerk	18	5	3	0	26	21	1,010
Ironworker	3	0	0	0	3	3	89
License Tag Quality Ctrl. Op.	8	2	0	0	10	8	407
Livestock Caretaker	33	1	0	0	33	33	1,713
Locksmith	1	1	0	0	2	1	60
Machine Operator	98	14	8	1	120	105	4,698

Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period

Job Levels/Descriptions	Full time Earning Work Credits	Full time NOT Earning Work Credits	Part-time Earning Work Credits	Part-time NOT Earning Work Credits	Total *	Subtotal * Full & Part Time Earned	Total Work Credits
Material Cutter/Marker	6	0	0	0	6	6	220
Material Handling Eq. Op.	4	0	0	0	4	4	134
Meat Cutter	11	0	0	0	11	11	474
Mechanic	58	8	1	0	66	58	2,845
	2	0	0	0	2	2	62
LEVEL 5							
Milking Machine Operator	7	1	0	0	7	7	364
Milk Processor	11	0	0	0	11	11	554
Millwright	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
Painter	25	4	0	0	29	25	1,245
Pattern Maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photographer	2	0	0	0	2	2	69
Pipe Fitter	6	1	0	0	6	6	229
Plumber	25	2	0	0	26	25	1,214
Printing Machine Operator	3	0	1	0	4	4	109
Radio Dispatcher	17	1	0	0	18	17	865
Recreation Assistant	9	3	4	0	15	12	445
Roofer	7	0	0	0	7	7	289
Safety Security Clerk	2	0	0	0	2	2	73
Secretary	1	1	0	0	1	1	42
Shipping & Receiving Clerk	14	4	0	0	18	14	686
Silk Screen Operator	3	0	0	0	3	3	108
Storekeeper	8	2	0	0	9	8	294
Switchboard Operator	5	2	0	0	7	5	187
Teacher Assistant	35	5	16	1	55	50	1,828
Tier Keeper	9	0	0	0	9	9	518
Timekeeper	1	1	0	0	2	1	118
Tray Line Supervisor	13	1	0	0	14	13	742
Typesetter	0	1	0	0	1	0	24
Upholsterer	10	1	0	0	11	10	369
Vegetable Preparation Supervisor	4	0	0	0	4	4	147
Wardkeeper	67	10	0	0	77	67	4,108
Warehouse Super. Assistant	6	0	0	0	6	6	170
Waste Treatment Super.	3	1	0	0	3	3	163
Welder	24	2	0	0	25	24	989
Litter Control Pg. Part	15	0	0	0	15	15	604
Laminator	2	1	0	0	2	2	59
Para-Professional Counselor	4	0	0	0	4	4	180
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	4	0	0	0	4	4	130
Baker Helper	44	4	1	0	49	45	1,549
Barber Apprentice	15	2	1	0	17	15	393
Boilermaker Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler Operator Helper	2	3	0	0	5	2	83
Brickmason Helper	16	4	3	0	23	19	424
Butcher Helper	4	0	0	0	4	4	118

TABLE 19—Continued

Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
Job Levels/Descriptions	Full time Earning Work Credits	Full time NOT Earning Work Credits	Part-time Earning Work Credits	Part-time NOT Earning Work Credits	Total *	Subtotal * Full & Part Time Earned	Total Work Credits
Canteen Operator Helper	13	1	0	0	14	13	418
Carpenter Helper	26	3	2	0	30	28	719
Commissary Op. Helper	4	0	0	0	4	4	80
Concrete Finisher Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	52
Cook Helper	155	9	2	1	165	156	5,083
Dairy Helper	18	2	1	0	19	18	614
Dip Tank Operator Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	65
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
Electrician Helper	12	0	6	0	17	17	374
Furniture Assembler Helper	11	1	0	0	12	11	241
Furniture Repairer Helper	15	1	0	0	15	15	357
Gate Attendant	11	1	0	0	12	11	251
Hauler	27	1	0	0	28	27	681
Heavy Eq. Operator Helper	6	0	0	0	6	6	142
Instrument Fitter Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insulator Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ironworker Helper	2	1	0	0	3	2	50
Laminator Helper	6	2	0	0	7	6	168
Laundry Helper	32	12	2	0	45	34	1,030
Laundry Room Attendant	62	13	0	0	74	62	1,899
Library Helper	12	5	2	0	19	14	458
License Tag Quty. Ctl. Op. Helper	2	0	0	0	2	2	30
Livestock Caretaker Help	1	0	0	0	1	1	10
Locksmith Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine Operator Helper	11	3	0	0	14	11	300
Mailroom Clerk	3	3	0	0	6	3	123
Material Cutter/Marker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	20
Meat Cutter Helper	1	1	0	0	2	1	24
Mechanic Helper	39	2	8	0	49	47	1,001
Medical Orderly	17	2	0	0	18	17	607
Millwright Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Night Watchman/Clockman	2	0	0	0	2	2	54
Office Clerk	35	9	1	0	44	35	1,033
Painter Helper	18	1	0	0	19	18	473
Para-Professional Counselor	1	0	0	0	1	1	13
Pattern Maker Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipe Fitter Helper	10	0	0	0	10	10	233
Plumber Helper	17	1	0	0	17	17	417
Printing Machine Op. Help	2	0	0	0	2	2	30
Receptionist	2	0	0	0	2	2	56
Recreation Aide	4	0	0	0	4	4	83
Roofer Helper	8	2	0	0	9	8	197
Safety Hat Control Clerk	1	1	0	0	1	1	25
Service Station Attendant	3	2	0	0	5	3	140
Shipping & Receiving Clk. Helper	3	3	0	0	5	3	99
Silk Screen Operator Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
Stock Clerk	5	2	0	0	6	5	143

Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period

Job Levels/Descriptions	Full time Earning Work Credits	Full time NOT Earning Work Credits	Part-time Earning Work Credits	Part-time NOT Earning Work Credits	Total *	Subtotal * Full & Part Time Earned	Total Work Credits
Supply Clerk	7	1	0	0	7	7	201
Teacher Aide	23	4	4	1	30	26	621
Tier Keeper Assistant	6	4	0	0	10	6	331
Tool Clerk	4	2	2	0	7	6	135
Tray Carrier Supervisor	5	0	0	0	5	5	103
Typesetter Helper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterer Helper	12	1	0	0	13	12	270
Wardkeeper Assistant	103	8	7	5	121	109	3,612
Warehouse Attendant	14	2	0	0	16	14	343
Waste Treatment Assistant	2	0	0	0	2	2	55
Welder Helper	31	5	2	0	37	33	869
Auto Body Repair Helper	2	1	0	0	3	2	46
Electronics Repair Helper	3	0	0	0	3	3	69
Custodial Attdn. SC State House	5	1	0	0	5	5	129
Custodial Attdn. Gov. Mansion	4	1	0	0	5	4	110
Custodial Attdn. Visiting Room	1	0	0	0	1	1	11
Admin. Runner/Messenger	2	0	0	0	2	2	22
LEVEL 7							
Clerk Helper	6	2	2	0	9	7	118
Construction Worker	6	2	1	2	10	7	132
Custodial Worker	215	39	57	24	334	272	5,480
Dining Room Attendant	48	2	0	0	49	48	995
Elevator Operator	2	0	0	0	2	2	19
Farm Worker	72	4	1	0	76	72	1,255
Garment Worker	2	0	0	0	2	2	21
General Worker	292	33	61	43	427	352	5,815
Horticulture Trainee	12	0	1	1	13	12	219
Industries Trainee	50	7	1	0	57	50	877
Kitchen Helper	131	22	7	6	165	138	2,946
Laundry Worker	31	14	0	0	44	31	543
Machine Operator Trainee	8	3	4	4	17	11	154
Road Maintenance Worker	228	3	0	0	231	228	3,885
Runner/Messenger	16	7	0	0	22	16	410
Sanitation Worker	42	1	0	0	42	42	722
Wash Rack Attendant	7	0	1	0	7	7	128
Auto Body Repair Trainee	9	0	2	1	11	10	154
Construction Trainee	37	4	2	1	43	39	673
Electrician Trainee	17	1	5	0	22	22	328
Electronic Repair Trainee	9	0	0	0	9	9	158
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	9	0	0	0	9	9	140
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	17	0	0	0	17	17	292
Mechanic Trainee	3	0	2	1	5	4	52
Welder Trainee	11	1	2	1	5	13	187
TOTAL	4,684	550	242	96	5,572	4,926	197,216

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time assignments and earning work credits.

TABLE 20
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE AND SEX,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1979

	White	Black	Other Races	Male	Female	Total
Security Personnel ¹	530	564	8	908	194	1,102
Non-Security Personnel Staff ..	633	168	7	485	323	808
SCDC TOTAL	1,163	732	15	1,393	517	1,910

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training's Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections, June, 1979

¹ Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 25, 1979¹

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Avg. Inmate Population	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	163	132	24	156	1,095	6.7
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	11	8	2	10	217	19.7
Cherokee Correctional Center	11	8	1	9	69	6.3
Duncan Correctional Center	12	11	1	12	53	4.4
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	11	2	13	107	8.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	14	12	2	14	95	6.8
Hillcrest Correctional Center	11	10	1	11	112	10.2
Intake Service Center	27	20	5	25	92	3.4
Laurens Correctional Center	13	9	4	13	30	2.3
Northside Correctional Center	12	11	1	12	47	3.9
Oaklawn Correctional Center	14	12	1	13	103	7.4
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	9	7	2	9	82	9.1
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	13	11	2	13	88	6.8
Regional Training and Transportation Officers	3	2	0	2	—	—
Midlands Correctional Region	310	213	95	308	2,154	6.9
Aiken Correctional Center	33	23	9	32	214	6.5
Campbell Pre-Release Center	10	8	2	10	144	14.4
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	8	7	1	8	75	9.4
Employment Program Dormitory	8	6	2	8	55	6.9
Goodman Correctional Institution	14	11	3	14	96	6.8
Lexington Correctional Center	12	9	3	12	79	6.6
Lower Savannah Community Pre-Release Center	6	5	1	6	54	9.0
Manning Correctional Center	58	48	9	57	431	7.4
North Sumter Correctional Center	18	16	2	18	96	5.3
Reception and Evaluation Center	34	32	3	34	295	8.7
Walden Correctional Institution	16	12	4	16	131	8.2

TABLE 21—Continued

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Avg. Inmate Population	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Watkins Pre-Release Center	21	17	4	21	178	8.5
Women's Correctional Center	64	17	47	64	251	3.9
Women's Work Release Dormitory	6	1	5	6	55	9.2
Regional Training and Transportation Officers	2	2	0	2	—	—
Coastal Correctional Region	51	45	5	50	599	11.7
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	8	5	2	7	94	11.8
MacDougall Youth Correctional Center	35	34	1	35	415	11.8
Palmer Pre-Release Center	8	6	2	8	90	11.2
Non-Regionalized Institutions and Centers	490	436	49	485	3,161	6.4
Central Correctional Institution	272	244	26	270	1,614	5.9
Kirkland Correctional Institution	155	132	20	152	1,026	6.6
Maximum Security Center	30	30	0	30	97	3.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution	33	30	3	33	424	12.8
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,014 ²	826	173	999 ³	7,009 ⁴	6.9

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training, and Division of Resource and Information Management.

¹ This date is closest to the end of the quarter, in which information for developing this table is available.

² This number excludes 16 authorized for the State Park Health Center, 2 for the Division of Construction, 6 for the Criminal Justice Academy, 3 for the Get Smart Team, and 1 for the Abattoir.

³ This number excludes 16 assigned to the State Park Health Center and 6 assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, which are not SCDC facilities, 3 assigned to the Get Smart Team, 1 assigned to the Division of Construction, and 1 assigned to the Abattoir.

⁴ Since only SCDC facilities are being considered in this table, this average differs from that shown in Table 1 which includes inmates assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy, SLED Headquarters, the State Park Health Center and the Governor's Mansion.

APPENDIX

- A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.
- B. Youthful Offender Act.
- C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections.
- D. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so

convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement.”

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: “Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department.”

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b—This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department’s Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c—This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department’s Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d—This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RESPONSIBLE DIVISION

PROGRAM AREA/ACTIVITY

Human Services

Educational Release; Adult Basic Education; Vocational/Technical Education; College Education Programs; Pastoral Services (includes Alcohol Rehabilitation Services); Psychological Services; Social Work Services; Recreational Services; Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment Program (includes Therapeutic Community); Horticulture Training Program; Title XX Services (Special Services for Physically Handicapped, Special Services for Developmentally Disabled, Special Services for Mental Health, Alston Wilkes Program, Special Services for Mental Health Region I—Appalachian); Arts-in-Prison Program.

Health Services

Medical/Dental Sick Call; General Surgery; Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometry Services; Referral Services.

Classification and
Community Services

Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120 Day Accelerated Pre-Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Federal Offender Referrals; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services; Follow-up Services for Youthful Offenders.

Inmate Relations

Interview inmates in regard to grievances; represent inmates in cases involving infractions of rules; resolution of inmate grievances; represent inmates who appear before institutional adjustment committees.

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)

Anderson
Cherokee
Greenville
Oconee
Pickens
Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)

Abbeville
Edgefield
Greenwood
Laurens
McCormick
Saluda

MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)

Chester
Lancaster
Union
York

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)

Fairfield
Lexington
Newberry
Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)

Aiken
Allendale
Bamberg
Calhoun
Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)

Clarendon
Kershaw
Lee
Sumter

COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)

Chesterfield
Darlington
Dillon
Florence
Marion
Marlboro

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)

Berkeley
Charleston
Dorchester

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)

Georgetown
Horry
Williamsburg

Planning District X (Low Country)

Beaufort
Colleton
Hampton
Jasper

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